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THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Ontario Library Association

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO

(REFERENCE LIBRARY)

EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY,
APRIL 8th and 9th, 1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1912.

COMPLIMENTS OF

Walter R. Mursey

INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT.



LAWRENCE J. BURPEE, F.R.G.S., OTTAWA.
President 1911-12.

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Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

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- The Hon. the Minister of Education, R. A. Pyne, M.D., LL.D., M.P.P.
- The Deputy Minister of Education, A. H. U. Colquhoun, M.A., LL.D.
- The Inspector of Public Libraries, Walter R. Nursey.
- Past Presidents: 1900-1901, James Bain, D.C.L.
- 1902-1903, H. H. Langton, M.A.
- 1904, W. Tytler, B.A.
- 1905, W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B.
- 1906-1907, Norman S. Gurd, B.C.L.
- 1908, Rev. W. A. Bradley, B.A.
- 1909, His Honour Judge Hardy.
- 1910, A. W. Cameron, B.A.
- Toronto Public Library, Reference Library, College and St. George Streets.
- Toronto Public Library, Reference Library, Main Reading Room.



HON. R. A. PYNE, M.D., LL.D., M.P.P.
Minister of Education,



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Ontario Library Association

PROGRAMME.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING, EASTER MONDAY AND TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH AND 9TH,
1912, AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO, COR. COLLEGE AND
ST. GEORGE STREETS.

OFFICERS.

President—L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., The Public Library, Ottawa.
First Vice-President—C. R. Charteris, M.D., The Public Library, Chatham.
Second Vice-President—W. F. Moore, The Public Library, Dundas.
Secretary—E. A. Hardy, B.A., 81 Collier Street, Toronto.
Treasurer—G. H. Locke, M.A., The Public Library, Toronto.

COUNCILLORS.

David Williams, The Public Library, Collingwood.
H. J. Clarke, B.A., The Public Library, Belleville.
D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia.
W. J. Hamilton, B.A., The Public Library, Fort William.
W. O. Carson, The Public Library, London.
Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., The Public Library, Berlin.
Miss Edith Sutton, The Public Library, Smith's Falls.
J. D. Christie, B.A., The Public Library, Simcoe.
Adam Hunter, The Public Library, Hamilton.
F. M. De la Fosse, The Public Library, Peterborough.
A. W. Cameron, B.A., ex-President, The Public Library, Woodstock.

NOTE.—In order to carry out this programme it will be necessary for the chairman to insist strictly on the time limits on papers, addresses and discussions. Punctual attendance, therefore, will be necessary on the part of the members of the Association and their friends.

MONDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1912.

Morning Session, 10.30 o'clock.

10.30. Business—

Minutes.

Appointment of Committees: Nominating; Resolutions.

Annual Reports—Secretary, E. A. Hardy, Toronto; Treasurer, G. H. Locke, Toronto.

11.00. Reports of Committees—

Quarterly List of Books. E. A. Hardy, Toronto.
 Public Documents. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa.
 Library Institutes. A. W. Cameron, Woodstock.
 Check List of Canadian Periodicals. H. H. Langton, Toronto.
 Technical Education and the Public Library. D. M. Grant, Sarnia.
 A.L.A. Meeting at Ottawa. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa.
 Legal Committee. Norman Gurd, Sarnia.

11.30. Business—

Including discussion of Proposed Amendment to Constitution: "That Article 4 (a) be amended by substituting '*ten Councillors*,' for '*five Councillors*.'"
 (Meeting of Executive Committee at 12 o'clock noon.)

Afternoon Session, 2 to 5 o'clock.

2.00. President's Annual Address—

"As Others See Us." L. J. Burpee, Ottawa.

2.20. Discussion.

2.30. Report on the Ontario Library Summer School of 1911. Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin.

2.50. Discussion.

3.00. Technical Problems—(10 minutes each):

- (a) Classification of Some Recent Books. Miss Edna Poole, Public Library, Toronto.
- (b) Classification of Public Documents, Pamphlets, and Miscellaneous matter. Miss Annie T. O'Meara, London.
- (c) Fines and charges for overdue, damaged and lost books. Miss J. S. Reid, Chatham.
- (d) Subject headings for card catalogue. Miss H. Young, University, Toronto.
- (e) Expansion of Dewey Decimal System for Canada. Miss W. G. Barnstead, Public Library, Toronto.

3.50. Discussion.

4.10. Address—

"Our Library Situation." Mr. W. R. Nursey, Inspector of Public Libraries, Toronto.

4.30. Business—

(Meeting of Nominating Committee at 5 o'clock.)

Evening Session, 8 to 10 o'clock.

8.00. Opening Remarks—

The Chairman.

- 8.10. Address—
 "The Library Militant." Miss L. E. Stearns, Free Library Commission,
 Madison, Wis.
- 8.40. Address—
 "The Romance of Early Canadian History." Benjamin Sulte, D.C.L.,
 F.R.S.E., Ottawa.
- 9.10. Social Hour and Promenade—The Library building will be opened to
 the members of the Association and their friends, through the
 courtesy of the Toronto Public Library Board and the Chief Librarian.
 An unusual opportunity will thus be afforded for thorough inspection
 of a fine modern Library building. All the rooms will be thrown
 open including the Historical Rooms containing the valuable John
 Ross Robertson collection of pictures illustrating Canadian History,
 and the Art Gallery, with the pictures of the Annual Exhibition of
 the Ontario Society of Artists. An orchestra will be in attendance,
 and this social feature will be one of the most interesting and profit-
 able items on the programme.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9TH, 1912.

Morning Session, 9 to 12 o'clock.

- 9.00. Report of Resolutions Committee.
- 9.20. Report of the Nominating Committee and Election of Officers.
- 9.30. Address—
 "The Training and Status of the Librarian." Mr. W. O. Carson, London.
- 9.50. Discussion.
- 10.10. Address—
 "Library Extension." Miss L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.
- 10.40. Discussion.
- 11.00. Address—
 "The Method by which a Public Librarian Hears of Books and Orders
 Books." Mr. Geo. H. Locke, Toronto.
- 11.20. Discussion.
- 11.30. Business—
 (Meeting of Executive Committee at 12 o'clock noon.)

TRAVELLING ARRANGEMENTS.

The annual Easter rates will prevail, viz.: Single fare, good going Thursday, April 4th, and returning Tuesday, April 9th. For any who wish to go earlier and remain longer, it is advised that they join the Ontario Educational Association. The Fee is 50 cents, and regular convention rates may be secured through them. Mr. R. W. Doan is the Secretary, 216 Carlton Street, Toronto. Write him for programme, which contains full particulars *re* travelling arrangements, and consult your local ticket agent for details.

NOTES.

Bring a note-book and pencil. Take home a good report to your library board.

Have your report for your library board written out in full detail, and hand it to your local papers after presentation to your board.

N.B.—The programme for this meeting is prepared especially from the librarian's point of view. The attendance of librarians, therefore, should be large and every librarian should be prepared to take part promptly in the discussions.

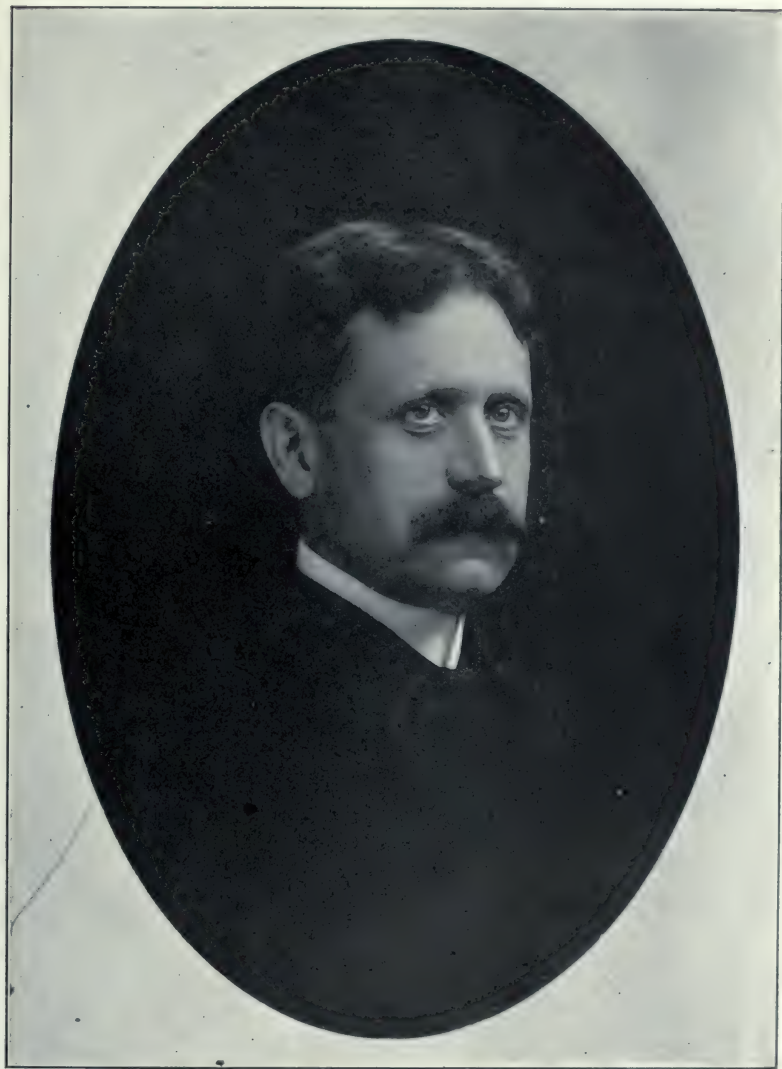
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING AT OTTAWA THE LAST WEEK OF JUNE, 1912.

A great opportunity. Our Ontario Delegation should be large. Is your library planning to be represented?

REGISTER OF DELEGATES AT 1912 MEETING.

L., Librarian; T., Trustee.

Ailsa CraigMiss J. H. McKay.
 Aylmer.....W. W. Rutherford, T.
 Belleville.....A. R. Walker, L.; H. J. Clarke, T.
 Berlin.....Miss B. Mabel Dunham, L.; Arthur Foster, T.
 Bracebridge.....Moses J. Dickie, L.; Miss Hattie A. Dickie, L.
 Brantford.....E. D. Henwood, L.; Miss Estella Carlie; His Honor Judge Hardy, T.
 Brockville.....Rev. H. H. Bedford-Jones, T.
 Burk's FallsDr. J. J. Wilson, T.; Miss J. Gertrude Wilson, L.
 Burlington.....Mrs. E. Weber, L.
 Chatham.....Dr. C. R. Charteris, T.; Miss Jennie S. Reid, L.
 Collingwood....David Williams, T.; A. H. Cuttle, T.; Miss Ella Hilborn, L.
 Dundas.....Miss Carrie Banting, L.; W. F. Moore, T.
 Elora.....J. J. McWilliam, T.
 Essex.....J. A. Short, T.
 Fergus.....P. Perry, T.
 Fonthill.....F. Kinsman, T.
 Fort William...W. J. Hamilton, T.; J. A. Underhill, T.
 Galt.....J. E. Kerr, T.; Miss A. G. Millard, L.
 Gananoque.....Miss Mabel M. Carpenter.
 Guelph.....Miss A. Harris, L.; W. Tytler, T.
 Hagersville.....R. Wright, T.
 Hamilton.....Adam Hunter, L.
 Hanover.....J. A. Magee, T.
 Ingersoll.....W. Briden, T.
 Lancaster.....Dr. A. Falkner, T.
 Lindsay.....G. E. Broderick, T.
 London.....W. O. Carson, L.; Miss A. T. O'Meara, L.
 Mount Brydges..W. A. Root.
 Newmarket.....Mrs. F. Edith Jones, L.
 Niagara.....Miss Janet Carnochan, T.



A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, M.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Education.

Department of Education.....	Walter R. Nursey, Inspector.
Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute.....	E. A. Hardy, L.
University of Toronto.....	{ Miss Hester Young, L.; Miss Helen Fairbairn, L.; Miss Jessie Forrest, L.; Miss Laura Mason, L.; Miss E. Creighton, L.
Victoria University.....	Miss A. Barker, L.; Prof. L. E. Horning.

A. E. Huestis, T.	Miss Winifred Barnstead.	Miss Marion Field.
T. W. Bantin, T.	Mrs. Alla M. Ross.	" J. Zetta Harper.
George H. Locke,	" Emily A. Hamilton.	" Helen M. Strachan.
E. S. Caswell.	Miss M. H. McGregor.	" Myrtle B. Smith.
Miss Margaret Kyle.	" Annie L. Carroll.	" Jessie Nelson.
" J. Boyle.	" Irene M. Staton.	" Gladys E. Stauffer.
" A. M. Moir.	" Bessie M. Staton.	" Louise Lancey.
" M. Baxter.	" Dora Spears.	" Agnes I. Lancefield.
" May McConnell.	" Margaret Hall.	" May A. MacLachlan.
" Patricia O'Connor.	" E. I. Watts.	" M. L. Graham.
" Teresa O'Connor.	" A. M. Funston.	" Rose Ferguson.
" Selinda Bauer.	" E. W. McCallum.	" A. Corey.
" Lottie Curtis.	" Eloise McFadyen.	" McElderry.
" Jennie Corcoran.	" Minnie McFadyen.	" Wheeler.
" Eva Davis.	" Irene Belcher.	" Agnes Simpson.
" M. E. M. Poole.	" Grace Lovelock.	Mr. J. J. Lonergan.
" Frances Staton.	" Constance N. Spears.	

William Briggs.....	J. Ferris.
Library Bureau.....	J. B. Thwing, J. H. Saunders.
McClelland & Goodchild.....	F. D. Goodchild.
Office Specialty.....	Miss C. A. Rowe.
Thos. Nelson & Company.....	S. B. Watson.

Toronto.....J. A. Keillor, Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, Mrs. E. A. Hardy, W. E. Macpherson.
Foreign.....Miss L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, APRIL 8TH, 1912.

MORNING SESSION.

The Session was opened at 10.30, MR. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE in the Chair.
The following committees were nominated and elected:—

Nominating Committee: W. F. Moore, Dundas; A. R. Walker, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., Sarnia; F. P. Gavin, B.A., Windsor; W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., St. Catharines.

Resolutions Committee: J. C. Tice, Picton; A. W. Cameron, B.A., Woodstock; Norman S. Gurd, B.C.L., Sarnia; E. S. Caswell, Toronto; W. J. Sykes, B.A., Ottawa.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary, Mr. E. A. Hardy, to read his annual report.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR 1911-1912.

In presenting my twelfth annual report as the Secretary of the Ontario Library Association, I am glad to be able to record first of all that the year 1911-1912 has been marked by steady, general progress and by some special features of unusual importance and interest.

OFFICE WORK.

The correspondence and the handling of printed matter throughout the year has demanded a good deal of time and energy. Letters and other communications dealing with the general work of the Association, the library institutes and the special matters have made up a total of over 1,000, while the printed matter sent out dealing with the annual meeting, the institutes, the A. L. A. meeting at Ottawa, the Lists of Books, etc., has numbered over 9,000 pieces. The expense for clerical assistance and postage has mounted up accordingly in spite of considerable volunteer help. The work of the Association has grown to demand attention every week of the year and naturally at certain seasons is somewhat heavy.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee met twice during the year, immediately at the close of the last annual meeting and in July 18th at Sarnia. The following are the chief items of business:

1. Appointment of Standing Committees.

Quarterly List of Best Books—L. J. Burpee, Dr. C. R. Charteris, E. A. Hardy, H. H. Langton, G. H. Locke.

Distribution of Public Documents—L. J. Burpee, E. A. Hardy.

Library Institutes—A. W. Cameron, W. O. Carson, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Norman Gurd, E. A. Hardy, David Williams.

Check List of Canadian Periodicals—L. J. Burpee, Langton, G. H. Locke.

Technical Education—D. M. Grant, R. Alexander, W. Tytler, L. K. Murton, E. A. Hardy, J. D. Barnett, W. O. Carson.

Legal Committee—Norman Gurd, L. K. Murton, H. T. Kelly, Judge Hardy.

2. Appointment of Executive of four members according to resolution of the Association, as follows: Miss Edith Sutton, Smith's Falls, F. M. De la Fosse, Peterborough, J. D. Christie, Simcoe, Adam Hunter, Hamilton.

3. Resolutions sent on to Executive Committee were dealt with as follows:—

Re publication by Department of Education of annotated catalogue of 5,000 volumes—Executive do not favor this, but would recommend the Supplement to the A. L. A. catalogue covering 1904-1911, about 3,000, issued in 1912 by A. L. A. Publishing Board at \$1.00.

Re Editor of List of Best Books to be a large purchaser of books—did not endorse.

Re memorial to Dominion Government *re* postage—no action.

Re taking annual minutes as read on account of publication of annual proceedings—endorsed.

4. The failure of the 7th edition of the Decimal classification to give Canada adequate treatment was dealt with by the following communication of protest sent to Mr. Dewey:

“Resolution of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Library Association *Re* Decimal Classification Last Edition.

“That in view of the importance and development of libraries and literature in Canada, and in view of the adoption of the Decimal Classification as the official classification by the Department of Education and the Ontario Library Association, the Executive Committee of the Ontario Library Association expresses its regret that in the latest edition of the Decimal Classification Canada is practically ignored, thus compelling each library to work out its own classification of this topic. The result of this, of course, is needless labor and confusion, and the Executive Committee, therefore, in sending this resolution to Dr. Dewey to ask why this was so and what measures will be taken to remedy this very patent defect. The Executive Committee understand that over a year ago Dr. Dewey's attention was called to the necessity for taking up the matter of the classification of Canada.”

The matter was also dealt with by the Inspector of Public Libraries and the Chief Librarian of the Toronto Public Library, and has been at length adjusted.

5. Papers read at the Library Institutes should be fyled with the Secretary of the O. L. A. and the P. L. Institutes Committee should advise as to the inclusion of selected papers in the Proceedings of the O. L. A.

6. A deputation was appointed to wait on the Minister of Education to present resolutions approved by O. L. A. to date, deputation to be composed of Messrs. Cameron, Locke, Hardy.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTATION.

The deputation arranged for two interviews with the Minister of Education and presented the following memorandum which was given a sympathetic reception, the Deputy Minister and the Inspector of Public Libraries being also present.

"HON. R. A. PYNE, M.D., M.P.P., LL.D.,

"*Minister of Education, Toronto.*

"DEAR SIR:—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Library Association a deputation was named consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Locke, and Hardy, to wait upon you and present a series of resolutions touching various matters in connection with the library interests of this province. This deputation, therefore, begs to submit to you this morning the following memorial embodying these resolutions.

"1. *Library Laws and Regulations in Bound Form.*

"That the Government be requested to publish its laws and regulations for the use of Public Libraries in bound book form, rather than in pamphlet form, so that they may occupy shelf room in the library, and thus be of more permanent use for the members of the Library Boards.'

A further suggestion might be made here, viz., the supplying of a binding case of some suitable form to hold the Quarterly Selected List of Books and similar official pamphlets.

"2. *Normal School Training in Use of Books.*

"That the Department of Education be urged to make provision in the Normal Schools for the training of Public School teachers, in the selection and use of books for public school children to be read in connection with their courses of study.'

"3. *Assistance of Public Library Institutes' Executive Committees re Dormant Libraries.*

"That the expenses of local sub-committees of the Public Library Institutes in inspecting and ascertaining the conditions of dormant libraries in their districts be paid by the Department of Education, when the Department of Education requests these committees to undertake this work.'

It is our judgment that much valuable work can be done in this way at slight expense, inasmuch as these local committees can much more easily get in touch with the local people concerned and the local conditions than can the Inspector of Public Libraries. A half century of effort by correspondence has shown the unfruitfulness of that method and the only other methods are personal visits by the Inspector and the one suggested by the resolution. We believe very strongly in the effectiveness and economy of the method embodied in the resolution. It has the advantage also of enlisting the co-operation of many library workers who are pleased to be of service to the Department of Education.

"4. *Training of Librarians.*

"That the Department of Education should provide a reading course and summer school for Librarians, and that a memorial be sent to the Department urging this request.'

One of the suggestions here has been met by the establishment of the Summer School at present in operation, for which we wish to express our highest appreciation. The other suggestion, that of a reading course, we respectfully submit and urge its adoption.

"5. The American Library Association Meeting at Ottawa.

"That we hereby request the Ontario Government to make an appropriation toward the Canadian meeting of the A. L. A. to be held at Ottawa, as the work of libraries falls within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments, the appropriation being necessary to have a representative from each library present at the meeting.

"That the President, Secretary and Treasurer be a committee to arrange for the Ontario delegation at the A.L.A. meeting in Ottawa, the plan suggested by the Secretary being approved, viz.

"(a) That the Department of Education provide transportation for one member of each library.

"(b) That the local Library Board provide hotel expenses for one member of each library.

"(c) That each delegate provide its regulation and membership fee.

"(d) That the committee have power to act.'

The importance of having our Ontario Libraries represented at this great meeting is so obvious as to need little comment. Such an arrangement as that proposed in the resolution would doubtless provide for a large attendance and the uplift to the library movement in this province would more than compensate for the outlay.

"6. The Quarterly Selected List of Books.

"The committee in charge of this List made a full report at the recent meeting of the O. L. A. (printed in full in 1911 O. L. A. Proceedings).

"The Committee reports as follows:

"(a) That the present committee has issued 4 numbers, as per list attached:

"(b) That the Committee have in mind the following suggestions for later issues, as per list attached.

"(c) That the committee comply with the suggestion of the Inspector of Public Libraries and take over the distribution of the List to

"(a) The individual members of the O.L.A.

"(b) Publishers and Exchanges.

"(c) Individuals, especially those who assist in the preparation of these lists.

"(d) Libraries in other provinces and in Great Britain, and the United States.

"(d) That the Editor should be furnished with the following for the preparation of the List and its distribution.

"Card index—for mailing lists, etc. (Interchanges of names with Inspector to be made to prevent duplication.)

"Stationery and postage.

"Clerical help sufficient to cover the mechanical detail work.

"Periodicals sufficient for editor's work.

"(e) That the committee recommend that a request be made to the Minister of Education for an additional grant to the O. L. A. to provide for these and any other requirements for this work.'

"7. Increase in grant to the Ontario Library Association.

"In view of the work outlined in the immediately preceding paragraph and the general increase in the work and consequently the expenses of the Ontario

Library Association, the Association respectfully urges a substantial increase in the legislative grant, which has remained at \$200.00 for some years past. The expense for clerical help, postage, stationery, travelling and entertainment of the Executive Committees at its semi-annual meeting, remuneration of the Secretary, transportation and entertainment of speakers at the annual meeting, printing and other items, now requires a revenue of at least \$600.00. The only sources of income are the legislative grant and the annual fees of the members (two dollars for librarians and one dollar for individuals). The later source cannot easily be materially increased and an increase in the legislative grant seems to us necessary, unless we curtail our efforts and lessen our usefulness, and this we should be very unwilling to do.

"8. Assistance for the Inspector of Public Libraries.

"That as the members of this Institute believe that more frequent visits of inspection would have a beneficial effect upon libraries, the Department of Education be hereby memorialized to employ a staff for this purpose larger than is at present employed, and appoint sufficient assistants to the present Inspector to accomplish this work of inspection."

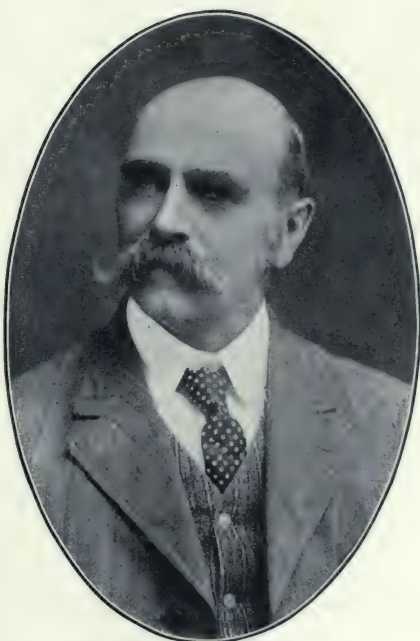
"That in view of the greatly increasing demands upon the Inspector of Public Libraries, we respectfully urge upon the Hon. the Minister of Education to provide such assistance to the Inspector as will adequately provide for the inspection of the small libraries and the growth of the Travelling and Technical Libraries, and thus leave the Inspector free to care for the general work of his department, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Hon. the Minister of Education."

These resolutions from two of the Institutes set forth what the Association believes to be one of the most forward steps needed in the library development of Ontario. It is manifest that no man can overtake the work which has developed in the Public Library Division of the Department of Education. The present Inspector has devoted himself with unflagging zeal, even to the risk of his health, in trying to meet these demands and he is undertaking what is simply an impossible task. Take for instance this one fact—in the past two years 200 of our libraries have been brought into touch with the organized modern library movement through the Institutes, and the correspondence resulting therefrom has been exceedingly heavy, not only in volume but in complexity of demands and inquiry.

It is the judgment of the Ontario Library Association that the office of the Inspector should be so staffed that all reasonable demands upon it could be promptly met and that the Inspector should be left with considerable freedom to initiate the forward movements which ought to be undertaken. We would respectfully suggest for your consideration the employment of an experienced graduate of the best library school, (e.g. such as the New York State Library School), in order to provide such expert and technical assistance as is increasingly necessary. We cannot commend too highly the devotion of the present Inspector, his grasp of the situation, his sympathetic interest in every phase of library work and his ability to establish and maintain cordial relations with library workers everywhere, and we believe that with adequate assistance and equipment in his office he would render this province a service of very high order.

In concluding this memorial, we may note that among the aims we desire to attain in the not too distant future these are prominent:

(a) That every municipality shall have public library privileges. At present 40 out of 816 are so situated.



WALTER R. NURSEY.
Inspector of Public Libraries.



(b) That the Library system of Ontario shall become as efficient as the general school system and the librarian shall rank alongside the teacher.

(c) That every public library shall become the intellectual centre of its community, attaching to itself the schools, the study clubs, the Women's Institutes, the Teachers' Institutes and all kindred organizations.

(d) That in industrial centres the public library shall become the depository of the best books on the various trades and occupations, and shall use every means to bring the book and the workman together.

The Ontario Library Association expresses to you, Sir, and to the Deputy Minister, its high appreciation for the many courtesies at your hands and for your sympathetic attention to its previous requests and your satisfactory treatment of the same and ventures to hope that the requests set forth in this memorial may be similarly met.

"Respectfully yours,

"A. W. CAMERON,

"G. H. LOCKE,

"E. A. HARDY."

Arising out of the Memorandum, the deputation was requested by the Minister to ascertain how far the libraries would be prepared to co-operate in the matter of the American Library Association at Ottawa. The following letter was, therefore, prepared and sent to all the public libraries in Ontario with an income of \$400 and over, somewhat over 100 libraries.

"TORONTO, January 20th, 1912.

"DEAR SIR:—In view of the meeting of the American Library Association in June, 1912, at Ottawa, the Executive Committee of the Ontario Library Association has been considering measures that would enable as many of our libraries as possible to send a representative to this important meeting. The American Library Association, organized in 1876, is one of the great library bodies of the world. It has been an active force in promoting library interests throughout this continent, and its annual meetings are attended by a large number of leading library workers from all parts of America. We in Ontario owe a great deal to the American Library Association, for out of its meeting in Montreal, 1900, grew the Ontario Library Association.

"The Executive Committee of the O. L. A., through a deputation appointed for that purpose, waited upon the Minister of Education to enlist his co-operation and laid before him the following proposition:—

"(a) That the Department of Education provide transportation for one member of each library.

"(b) That the local library Board provide hotel expenses for one member of each library.

"(c) That each delegate provide his registration and membership fee.

"The Minister gave the deputation a sympathetic hearing and requested some specific information to enable him to consider the matter more thoroughly. We are sending you this letter, therefore, asking you to bring this matter before your Board *at once* and advise us as to the following:—

"1. In case the Minister of Education assented to our proposition of bearing the cost of transportation of one representative of your library, would your Board send such representative, your Board providing his hotel accommodation? (This would mean about 5 days at \$2. a day and upwards.)

"2. As the Minister prefers that such representative be the librarian or some member of the Board most actively interested in the work of the library, could your Board, at the present moment, name its probable representative?

"3. Will you kindly secure from your local ticket agent information as to amount of single fare from your town, village or city to Ottawa and advise us as to the same.

"As the Minister wishes this information at an early date, will you kindly attend to this matter at the earliest possible moment, sending your reply to the Secretary.

"L. J. BURPEE, President.

"G. H. LOCKE, Treasurer.

"E. A. HARDY, Secretary.

"A. W. CAMERON, ex-President."

About 50 replied, nearly all expressing their willingness to co-operate.

The following letter was then sent to the Minister:—

"MARCH 13th, 1912.

"HON. R. A. PYNE, M.P.P., LL.D.,

"Minister of Education, Toronto, Ont.

"DEAR SIR:—Following the interview of our Committee with you during the Christmas holidays *re* assistance to public libraries in sending representatives to the coming meeting of the American Library Association at Ottawa, the enclosed circular letter (as above) was sent out to all the public libraries in the provinces whose income is reported as over \$400 per annum.

"Enclosed please find a summary of replies to date from 44 libraries, showing an approximate cost for transportation of \$472.75. Several libraries have been delayed in replying and it would be safe to count on 50 libraries at a cost of \$550.00. An approximate allowance for Pullmans and meals en route of \$250.00 would make a total of \$800.00.

"We would suggest for your consideration also the matter of providing for the officers and executive committee of the Association. An immense amount of service for the advancement of the library interests of this province is rendered annually by these men and women for which no remuneration is ever received or expected. The recognition of years of service in this way would be much appreciated by the library workers of the province. Only some ten out of the whole executive would be able to attend on account of their professional duties.

"We may point out that the city of Ottawa has given generous financial aid to this meeting and that a substantial grant is expected from the Dominion Government, as the value to Canada generally of holding this convention of the leading library workers of America is recognized as very considerable.

"We shall be pleased to furnish any further information and trust you may be able to give this matter a favorable consideration.

"Yours sincerely,

"L. J. BURPEE, *President*.

"A. W. CAMERON, *Ex-President*.

"G. H. LOCKE, *Treasurer*.

"E. A. HARDY, *Secretary*."

After further consideration, a sum was placed in the estimates for the purpose. The Inspector of Public Libraries will doubtless be glad to inform the Association further in this matter. Mr. Burpee is to be congratulated that the agitation begun by him in 1907 for the A. L. A. meeting in Ottawa has at last come to a successful issue.

On two other matters the deputation laid special emphasis, viz., the further staffing of the Inspector's office and an increased grant to this Association. The supplementary estimates contain a gratifying response to the latter request and we venture to hope that in the near future the other request will be adequately met, for the increase of work in the Inspector's office, both in complexity and volume, necessitates assistance of the best possible kind.

CARNEGIE DONATIONS.

During the year 1911 the following donations from Mr. Andrew Carnegie were reported:

Amherstburg	\$10,000	
Aylmer	8,000	
Ayr	200	additional
Beeton	5,000	
Campbellford	8,000	
Durham	8,000	
Elmira	5,000	
Essex	5,000	
Forest	5,000	
Grimsby	8,000	
Hamilton	25,000	additional
Kingsville	5,000	
Markdale	5,000	
New Liskeard	900	additional
Newmarket	10,000	
North Bay	15,000	
Peterboro	5,000	additional
Port Arthur	10,000	additional
Port Hope	10,000	
Seaforth	4,000	additional
Shelburne	6,000	
Trenton	10,000	
Walkerton	10,000	
Whitby	5,750	

\$183,850

According to the Inspector's last report Mr. Carnegie's total donations up to December 31st, 1911, were to Ontario, \$1,536,500 (88 buildings) to Canada, \$2,359,000, (108 buildings in all).

O. L. A. PROCEEDINGS.

The Proceedings for 1910-11 are the fifth volume of the Series. The size of these volumes is seen in the following table:

1907	74 pp.	1910	87 pp.
1908	56 pp.	1911	123 pp.
1909	103 pp.		

A much fuller table of contents makes the 1911 volume more convenient for reference. Though the editing of this volume entailed considerable labor, it was found possible to hand the material to the printer at an early date and it was issued by July.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

The detailed report of the Committee on Library Institutes will make clear the work of 1911-12 in this matter. It may be said here that the completion of the districting of the province is a matter for congratulation, and that every library worker must be gratified by the large response of our libraries to this movement. Through the courtesy of the Inspector of Public Libraries arrangements were made for the President and the Secretary to accompany the Inspector on a library institute tour in July last to cover the Brantford, Chatham and Georgian Institutes and to organize two new Institutes, the Western and the Northern. Unfortunately at the last moment the President found it impossible to go. The Inspector and the Secretary made the trip, however, according to the following schedule:

- July 17 Brantford Institute at Dundas.
- July 18 Chatham Institute at Sarnia.
- July 21 Western Institute at Fort William.
- July 25 Northern Institute at North Bay.
- July 27 Georgian Institute at Barrie.

This sixteen hundred mile trip was somewhat strenuous, especially in view of the weather of last July, but the results were exceedingly encouraging. Our Library Institutes are unquestionably an advanced step in library administration.

QUARTERLY LISTS OF BOOKS.

As the Committee's report will deal with this it need only be said here that both the libraries and the publishers are realizing the value of this medium of information, and that the Inspector reports commendatory references to the lists.

THE PROGRAMME.

The present programme centres around the librarian and the librarian's problems. The Executive Committees have varied the emphasis of the programme

from year to year in order to compass the many activities and relations of the library, but the librarian and his problems have received attention at practically every meeting. For example, "Classification" was discussed in 1901, 1905, 1906, 1908; "Library Training" in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1910; "Binding" in 1908, 1911; "Children's Work" 1908, 1911; "Changing Systems" 1909; "Reference Work" 1909, 1911.

The Executive deem the Association fortunate this year in having the assistance of one of the foremost library workers in the continent, Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Free Library Commission, Wisconsin, whose wide experience under conditions very similar to our own and whose unflagging enthusiasm will be an inspiration to Ontario library workers. Another feature of the programme is the address of Dr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa. Dr. Sulte's name ranks among the first of the historians of this country, and his intimate knowledge is enhanced by a charm of style that makes him a most welcome speaker.

SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Perhaps the most important event of the year has been the holding of the first training school for librarians in Ontario under the auspices of the Department of Education. The Director of the school is to present a report and I shall, therefore, simply say that the Minister of Education and the Inspector of Public Libraries are to be highly commended for the establishment of the school in face of serious departmental difficulties and also for the generous treatment of the students who took advantage of the school. So far as I know, no other government in the world has ever made such generous provision for library boards in this matter as our own government. We can confidently look forward to the future development of this school, which is a gratifying answer to the oft-repeated requests of this Association.

PERSONALS.

The year just past has affected the personnel of our Association in several ways. Promotion has come to our President, who has been transferred to the Secretaryship of the Canadian Section of International Joint Commission, one of the most important Government commissions on this continent. Mr. Burpee's services to libraries and literature eminently fit him for this high post and he can feel assured of the warmest congratulations of this Association. To his successor as librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, Mr. W. J. Sykes, B.A., for many years English Master of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, a hearty welcome may be extended. Mr. Sykes has scholarship, love of books and libraries, a long experience in dealing with young people, a great capacity for work and a genial courtesy, that will give him a welcome with his public and with the members of this Association.

Congratulations are due to two other gentlemen long identified with the library work of this province. Mr. H. T. Kelly, of the Toronto Public Library Board, who read a paper at our 1903 Annual Meeting on "The Duty of the Library Trustees" and who for several years was a welcome attendant at the American Library Association, is now the Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, having received this high promotion in 1911. Mr. Norman Gurd, president of the Ontario Library Association for 1907 and 1908, has this year published the second volume in the Canadian Heroes Series, on "Tecumseh," and it is pleasant to know that the book has met with a most favorable reception. I am sure the Association offers heartiest congratulations to both these gentlemen.

On the other hand we report to-day the absence of two who were with us last year. Mr. H. H. Langton, president for 1902 and 1903, is away in Europe on a year's leave of absence and Miss Jessie Potter, who last year read the paper on "Work with the Children," has been obliged to give up her work in Dundas and remove to another province. We are saddened, too, with the thought of the passing of a staunch friend of both school and library, Mr. L. K. Murton, K.C., of Oshawa. Mr. Murton was for many years identified with the Ontario Educational Association and latterly also with our Association. His wise counsel made him a most valuable member and our sympathy will go out to those dear to him.

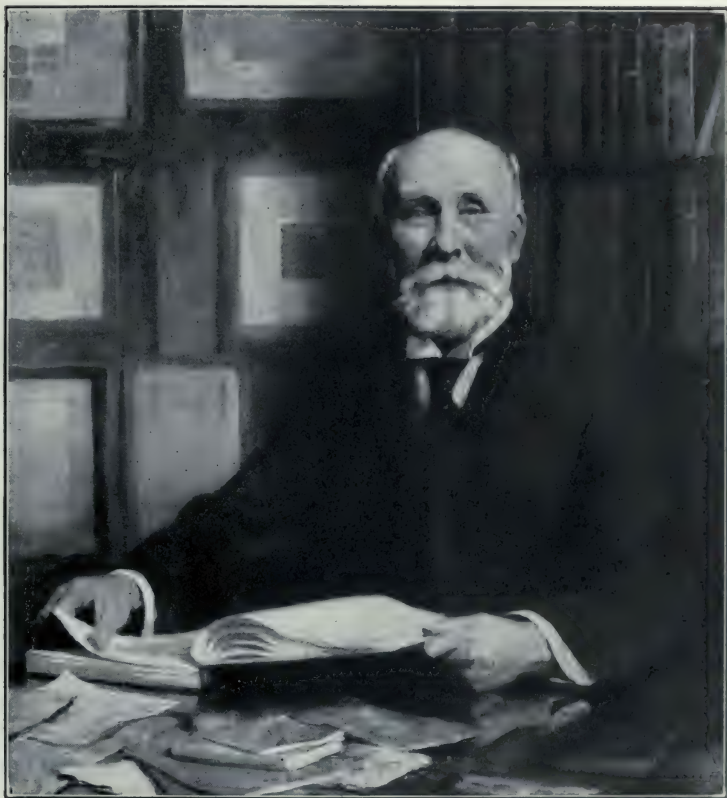
POSSIBILITIES.

We have, for the past twelve years, been busy strengthening the libraries that were already in existence, building up our Association, and developing a series of Institutes to carry our influence to the remotest library in the province. We have also been able to help other provinces, and have done something to aid library workers in the east and west of Canada. (British Columbia by the way has just organized a provincial library association.) We have also improved our library legislation and administration and altogether have made a fairly good showing, when we compare 1900 and 1912. But what of the future? Surely we must realize that much remains to be done—417 municipalities out of 816 in Ontario are reported as having public libraries; why should not the other 400 have library privileges? Can the county system be utilized to help in this extension, for we must not rest till every citizen of Ontario shares in this library right of citizenship. Again, a moderate estimate of the number of men and women on the public library boards of Ontario would be about 3,000. How many of them are alive to the responsibilities and possibilities of their trusteeship? Should not this Association do something vigorous to awaken them still further? Another point; there are in Ontario about 300 High Schools and Continuation Schools, about 20 Normal and Model Schools, about 20 Universities and Colleges. All of these have libraries and in the aggregate are spending a good deal of money on books and periodicals, and trying to meet the wants of thousands of readers. Yet hardly any of these libraries belong to the Ontario Library Association. Should not some appeal be made to these libraries to come into fellowship with the O. L. A. and receive the benefits of the organized library movement? There are also many authors, scholars and private book-buyers who might be induced to associate themselves in this organized library movement. It is abundantly evident that many opportunities are all about us, inviting our best thought and most earnest endeavor for years to come.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I should like to express again my appreciation of the sympathy and co-operation of the Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister and the Inspector of Public Libraries. They are courtesy itself to all who have occasion to approach them and their promises to take matters into their consideration result later in some action beneficial to the library movement. To the Toronto Public Library Board and its Chief Librarian high commendation is due for assistance of many kinds in making the annual meeting so successful.

E. A. HARDY,
Secretary.



JAMES BAIN, D.C.L.

Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library, 1883-1908, and First President Ontario Library Association, 1900 and 1901.

From a Painting by E. Wyley Grier.

MR. HARDY: With the permission of the Chairman I should like to say a word. I have been honoured with the Secretaryship of this Association for the past twelve years; I think it would be worth the while of the Nominating Committee to consider the question of changing the Secretaryship. I am aware that there are some who feel that the Secretary of this Association ought to be a Public Librarian; I have never had that honour, although I am Librarian of another kind of library. There is also the feeling that twelve years is long enough for one man to occupy a position, that he is apt to run to seed, and it may be thought advisable to have a change. New brooms sweep clean, and I should like to have the Nominating Committee take the matter into consideration. I shall always be glad to serve the Association in any way I can.

Moved by MR. HARDY, seconded by MR. CAMERON:

That the Secretary's report be received and referred to the Resolutions Committee. Carried.

MR. CAMERON: Perhaps it is not just in the routine of the meeting, but it seems to me that a discussion on the report of Mr. Hardy may not be out of order.

MR. BURPEE: Decidedly so; there are a number of points Mr. Hardy has brought up that may be very well worth considering.

MR. HARDY: That will come in at 11.30.

MR. BURPEE: I just discovered when I got here this morning that I am on the programme for the Report on Public Documents. The situation in regard to that is just this: We got so far with the old Government at Ottawa as to bring the matter to the attention of the Prime Minister and also the Joint Committee of the House on Printing, but nothing was done up to the last elections. It has not seemed altogether wise to take the matter up with the new Government until they have been firmly seated in the saddle and will be able to give attention to matters of this kind. Probably throughout the summer we can approach the new Joint Committee of the House on Printing and try to get them to adopt the scheme of distribution of documents which we submitted to the other Committee.

The President called on Mr. Cameron to present the report of the Public Library Institutes Committee, the full text of which is here given.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY INSTITUTES, 1911-1912.

The annual report of the Committee on Public Library Institutes for 1911-1912 is an encouraging one. Not only have all the institutes of the previously organized districts been held, but the organization of the province has been completed by the addition during the year of the Western and Northern Institutes, covering the remoter parts of Ontario. The fourteen institutes now provide local centres for the whole province, and the character of the meetings held this year speaks well for further library progress.

The statistical information appended shows in summary and in detail what has been accomplished, so far as statistics can show results. It will be noted that in a good many counties every library was represented at the Institute, and that the total number of libraries sending representatives was 272. When it is remembered that only four years ago barely one hundred of our libraries had come into touch with the organized modern library movement, and that twelve years ago only about a dozen had felt this impetus, the recent and rapid progress of our Ontario libraries can be better understood. Another five years of these institutes should see a gratifying development of all our smaller and medium libraries in realizing their possibilities of service to their communities.

District.	Date.	Place.	1911-1912.			1910-1911.			1909-1910.		
			Libraries represented.	Libraries not represented.	Total.	Libraries represented.	Libraries not represented.	Total.	Libraries represented.	Libraries not represented.	Total.
Brantford	July 17, 1911....	Dundas	29	5	34	18	17	35	22	15	37
Chatham	July 18, 1911....	Sarnia	25	12	37	19	18	37	16	23	39
Western	July 21, 1911....	Port William	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern	July 25, 1911....	North Bay	11	11	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgian	July 27, 1911....	Barrie	16	6	22	10	12	22	10	11	21
Niagara	Oct. 24, 1911....	Port Colborne	18	7	25	17	8	25	9	16	25
Eastern	Oct. 27, 1911....	Ottawa	32	23	55	26	30	56	23	39	62
York	Dec. 1, 1911....	Weston	18	5	23	8	14	22	.....	.....	.....
London	Feb. 28, 1912....	London	16	4	20	21	13	34	25	5	30
Guelph	Mar. 1, 1912....	Galt	21	11	32	22	10	32	25	9	34
Lindsay	Mar. 5, 1912....	Oshawa	20	17	37	20	17	37	20	18	38
Belleville ...	Mar. 7, 1912....	Napanee	18	8	26	19	7	26	16	11	27
Orangeville ...	Mar. 12, 1912....	Hanover	15	15	30	18	12	30	20	14	34
Stratford	Mar. 15, 1912....	Stratford	28	17	45	26	17	43	30	14	44
			272	142	414	224	175	399	216	175	391
Duplicates .....			.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
			272	142	414	221	175	396	213	175	388

122 Libraries represented at Institutes 3 consecutive years.

46 Libraries represented at Institutes 2 consecutive years.

171 Libraries represented at Institutes one year.

75 Libraries not represented at Institutes, any of these 3 Institutes.

339 out of 414 Libraries have been represented at one or more Institutes, and of the other 75 Libraries 24 are reported by Inspector as defunct or dormant.

PUBLIC LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

- (3) after a library means that the library has had representation at the Institutes for three successive years.
 (2) after a library means that the library has had representation for two successive years.
 (a) means no representation for two successive years.
 (b) means no representation for three successive years.

BRANTFORD DISTRICT—Dundas, July 17th, 1911.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Brant—

Brantford (3)
 Burford
 Glen Morris (3)
 New Durham (3)
 Paris (3)
 Scotland
 St. George (3) 7

Wentworth—

Dundas (3)
 Hamilton
 Lynden
 Millgrove
 Saltfleet
 Waterdown (3) 6

Oxford—

Beachville
 Brownsville
 Drumbo
 Embro (3)
 Harrington (3)
 Ingersoll (3)
 Kintore (3)
 Plattsville (3)
 Norwich (3)
 Otterville
 Princeton (2)
 Thamesford
 Woodstock (3) 13

Tavistock (a)

Tillsonburg 2

Norfolk—

Delhi
 Simcoe
 Waterford (3) 3

Bloomsburg (b)

Port Dover (b)
 Port Rowan (b) 3

CHATHAM DISTRICT—Sarnia, July 18th, 1911.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Essex—

Amherstburg (3)	
Comber	
Essex (2)	
Harrow (2)	
Kingsville (2)	
Leamington	
Walkerville	
Windsor (3)	8

Kent—

Blenheim (3)	
Bothwell	
Chatham (3)	
Romney	4

Duart (b)	
Ridgetown	
Thamesville	
Tilbury	
Wallaceburg	5

Elgin West—

St. Thomas (3)	
Shedden (3)	2

Dutton	
Rodney (b)	2

Lambton—

Arkona	
Brigden	
Camlachie	
Copleston (2)	
Forest (2)	
Inwood	
Oil Springs	
Point Edward	
Sarnia (3)	
Thedford (2)	
Watford (3)	11

Alvinston (b)	
Bunyan (b)	
Petrolia (b)	
Shetland (a)	
Wyoming (b)	5

—
25—
12

WESTERN DISTRICT—Fort William, July 21st, 1911.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Kenora—

Dryden	
Kenora	2

Rainy River—

Fort Frances	1
--------------------	---

Thunder Bay—

Fort William	
Port Arthur	
Schreiber	3

—
5—
1

NORTHERN DISTRICT—North Bay, July 25th, 1911.

Libraries Represented.

Algoma—	
Sault Ste. Marie	1
Manitoulin—	
Gore Bay	
Little Current	2
Nipissing	
Haileybury	
New Liskeard	
North Bay	3
Parry Sound—	
Burk's Falls	
Depot Harbor	
South River	
Trout Creek	4
Sudbury—	
Victoria Mines	1
	<hr/>
	11

Libraries Not Represented.

Bruce Mines	
Chapleau	
Marksville	
Thessalon	4
Cockburn Island	
Manitowaning	2
Millview	
Sturgeon Falls	2
Callender	
Parry Sound	2
Copper Cliff	1
	<hr/>
	11

GEORGIAN DISTRICT—Barrie, July 27th, 1911.

Libraries Represented.

Simcoe—	
Angus (3)	
Barrie (3)	
Beeton	
Collingwood (3)	
Cookstown	
Creemore (2)	
Elmvale (2)	
Hillsdale	
Lefroy	
Midland	
Orillia (2)	
Stayner (2)	
Sunnidale	13
Grey, N. E.—	
Clarksburg (3)	
Meaford	
Thornbury	3
	<hr/>
	16

Libraries Not Represented.

Alliston (b)	
Bradford	
Coldwater (b)	
Penetanguishene	
Tottenham (b)	5
Singhampton (b)	1
	<hr/>
	6

NIAGARA DISTRICT—Port Colborne, Oct. 24th, 1911.

Libraries Represented.

Lincoln—
 Beamsville (3)
 Grimsby (2)
 Smithville (3)
 St. Catharines (3) 4

Welland—
 Bridgeburg
 Fonthill (3)
 Fort Erie (2)
 Niagara Falls (3)
 Port Colborne
 Ridgeway (2)
 Stevensville 7

Haldimand—
 Caledonia
 Canfield (2)
 Cayuga (2)
 Dunnville (2)
 Jarvis (2)
 Nanticoke (2)
 Victoria (Caledonia) 7

13

Libraries Not Represented.

Abingdon (b)
 Grantham (b)
 Merritton
 Niagara 4

Thorold
 Welland 2

Cheapside (b) 1

7

EASTERN DISTRICT—Ottawa, Oct. 27th, 1911.

Libraries Represented.

Prescott—
 Vankleek Hill 1

Glengarry—
 Lancaster (3)
 Dunvegan (3) 2

Stormont—
 Cornwall (3)
 Newington (3) 2

Dundas—
 Chesterville
 Morrisburg (3)
 South Mountain (2)
 Winchester 4

Libraries Not Represented.

Hawkesbury (b) 1

Maxville (b)
 Williamston (b) 2

Avonmore (b) 1

Iroquois (b)
 Matilda (b) 2

EASTERN DISTRICTS—*Continued.**Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Russell—
 Russell (2) 1

Carleton—
 Carp
 Kars
 Manotick
 North Gower (3)
 Ottawa (3)
 Richmond 6

Grenville—
 Cardinal (3)
 Kemptville (2)
 Prescott (3) 3

Leeds—
 Brockville (2)
 Gananoque
 Lyn (3) 3

Lanark—
 Almonte
 Carleton Place
 Elphin (3)
 Lanark (2)
 Perth (3)
 Smith's Falls (3) 6

Renfrew—
 Admaston
 Foresters' Falls (2)
 Pembroke (3)
 Renfrew (2) 4

 32

Corkery (b)
 Metcalfe (b) 2

Easton's Corners
 Merrickville (a)
 Oxford Mills (a) 3

Mallorytown
 Westport (b) 2

Allan's Mills (b)
 Dalhousie (b)
 Middleville (b)
 Pakenham
 Poland (b)
 Watson's Corners (b) 6

Arnprior
 Cobden (b)
 Douglas (b)
 White Lake (b) 4

 23
Other Libraries.

Ottawa, Department of Agriculture.
 Ottawa, Department of Labor.
 Ottawa, Collegiate Institute.
 Ottawa, Dominion Observatory.
 Ottawa, St. Patrick's Literary and
 Scientific Society.
 Ottawa, Women's Canadian Historical
 Society.
 Montreal, McGill University.
 Montreal, McGill Medical Library.
 Montreal, Fraser Institute.
 Westmount, Public Library.

YORK DISTRICT—Weston, December 1st, 1911.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

York—

Aurora
 Don (2)
 Highland Creek
 Islington (2)
 Markham
 Mount Albert
 Newmarket (2)
 North Toronto (2)
 Queensville
 Richmond Hill
 Runnymede (2)
 Schomberg
 Stouffville (2)
 Sutton
 Toronto
 Unionville (2)
 Weston
 Woodbridge 18

Bracondale (a)
 King (a)
 Maple (a)
 Scarboro' (a)
 Thornhill (a) 5

LONDON DISTRICT—London, Feb. 28th, 1912.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Middlesex—

Ailsa Craig (3)
 Belmont
 Coldstream (3)
 Dorchester (3)
 Glencoe (2)
 Komoka (3)
 London (3)
 Lucan
 Mount Brydges (3)
 Napier
 Newbury (3)
 Parkhill
 Strathroy (3)
 Wardsville (3) 14

Melbourne 1

Elgin East—

Port Stanley (2)
 Springfield (3) 2

Aylmer (a)
 Bayham
 Sparta (b) 3

 16

 4
Other Libraries.

Brantford
 Chatham
 Copleston
 Inwood
 St. Thomas
 Stratford

GUELPH DISTRICT—Galt, March 1st, 1912.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Waterloo—	
Ayr (3)	
Berlin (3)	
Elmira (3)	
Galt (3)	
Hawkesville (3)	
Hespeler (3)	
Preston	
Waterloo (3)	8

New Dundee (a)	
New Hamburg (b)	
Wellesley	3

Wellington—	
Arthur (3)	
Belwood	
Clifford (3)	
Drayton (3)	
Elora (3)	
Fergus (3)	
Guelph (3)	
Morrison	
Palmerston (3)	9

Alma (a)	
Ennotville	
Erin	
Harriston (a)	
Mount Forest	
Rockwood	
Speedside	7

Halton—	
Acton	
Georgetown (2)	
Milton	
Oakville	4
	—
	21

Burlington	1
	—
	11

LINDSAY DISTRICT—Oshawa, March 5th, 1912.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Peterborough—	
Hastings	
Lakefield (2)	
Norwood (3)	
Peterborough (3)	4

Durham—	
Bowmanville (2)	
Port Hope	2

Millbrook (a)	
Orono (b)	2

Ontario—	
Beaverton (3)	
Cannington	
Claremont (3)	
Oshawa (3)	
Uxbridge (3)	
Whitby (2)	6

Brooklin	
Pickering	
Port Perry (a)	
Sunderland (b)	4

LINDSAY DISTRICT—*Continued.*

<i>Libraries Represented.</i>		<i>Libraries Not Represented.</i>	
Victoria—			
Fenelon Falls (3)		Bobcaygeon	
Lindsay (3)		Cambray	
Manilla (3)		Kinmount (b)	
Omeme (3)		Kirkfield (b)	
Woodville (2)	5	Little Britain (a)	
		Norland (b)	
		Oakwood (a)	7
Haliburton—			
Haliburton (2)	1	Minden (b)	1
Muskoka—			
Bracebridge (3)		Baysville (a)	
Gravenhurst	2	Port Carling (b)	
		Huntsville (a)	3
	—		—
	20		17

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT—Napanee, March 7th, 1912.

<i>Libraries Represented.</i>		<i>Libraries Not Represented.</i>	
Prince Edward—			
Picton (3)	1		
Lennox—			
Bath			
Napanee			
Odessa (2)	3		
Addington—			
Napanee Mills (3)		Camden East (b)	1
Newburgh (3)	2		
Hastings—			
Belleville (3)		Marlbank (a)	
Deseronto (2)		Trenton (a)	2
Frankford (3)			
Madoc (3)			
Stirling (3)			
Tweed (3)	6		
Northumberland—			
Campbellford (3)		Brighton (a)	
Cobourg (3)		Coldsprings	
Colborne (3)		Warkworth	3
Gore's Landing (3)			
Grafton (3)	5		

BELLEVILLE DISTRICT—*Continued.**Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Frontenac—

Sydenham (2)	1
	<hr/>
	18

Garden Island (b)	
Kingston	2
	<hr/>
	8

ORANGEVILLE DISTRICT—Hanover, March 12th, 1912.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Peel—

Bolton (3)	
Caledon (3)	
Inglewood (3)	
Mono Mills (3)	4

Alton (a)	
Belfountain (a)	
Brampton	
Claude (a)	
Mono Road	
Port Credit (b)	
Streetsville	7

Dufferin—

Grand Valley (3)	
Honeywood	
Orangeville (3)	
Shelburne (3)	4

Mono Centre	
Relessey (b)	2

Grey—(Except N. E.)—

Durham (3)	
Hanover (3)	
Holstein (2)	
Kemble (3)	
Lake Charles (3)	
Markdale (3)	
Owen Sound (3)	7
	<hr/>
	15

Ayton (b)	
Badjeros (b)	
Chatsworth (b)	
Dromore (b)	
Dundalk (b)	
Priceville (a)	6
	<hr/>
	15

STRATFORD DISTRICT—Stratford, March 15th, 1912.

*Libraries Represented.**Libraries Not Represented.*

Huron—

Auburn (2)	
Brucefield (3)	
Brussels	
Ethel (3)	
Dungannon	
Exeter (3)	
Goderich (3)	
Seaforth (3)	
St. Helens	
Wingham (3)	10

Blythe (2)	
Clinton	
Gorrie	
Hensall	
Walton (a)	
Wroxeter	6

Bruce—

Cargill	
Elmwood (3)	
Paisley (3)	
Ripley (3)	
Riversdale	
Teeswater	
Walkerton	
Westford	8

Bervie (2)	
Chesley	
Glamis	
Kincardine (2)	
Lucknow (2)	
Mildmay	
Pinkerton	
Port Elgin	
Tara	
Southampton (2)	
Underwood	
Warton (2)	12

Perth—

Atwood	
Fullarton	
Listowel (3)	
Milverton (3)	
Mitchell (3)	
Monkton (3)	
Stratford (3)	7

Shakespeare	
St. Mary's	2
	<hr/>
	20

OFFICERS, 1912-1913.

Brantford—

President—Lt.-Col. J. J. Grafton, Dundas.

Secretary—A. W. Cameron, B.A., Woodstock.

Executive Committee—E. D. Henwood, Brantford; W. F. Moore, Dundas;
C. S. Burns, Waterdown; Rev. F. C. Elliott, Waterford; F. M. Walker,
Stoney Creek; Miss Ella Strode, Princeton.

Next Meeting at Ingersoll.

Chatham—

President—A. Voaden, M.A., M.D., St. Thomas.

Secretary—J. W. Hamilton, Sarnia.

Executive Committee—F. P. Gavin, B.A., Windsor; J. A. Short, Essex; W. E.
Fitzgerald, Watford; G. E. Norman, Shedden; A. Denholm, Blenheim.

Next meeting at Chatham.

Western—

President—A. G. Russell, Port Arthur.

Vice-President—Rev. A. A. Adams, Dryden.

Secretary—Mrs. Berggren, Fort William.

Executive Committee—Dr. Chipman, Port Arthur; G. Somers, Kenora; Alex-
ander McGregor, Schreiber.

Next meeting at Port Arthur.

Northern—

President—Wm. McKenzie, North Bay.

Vice-President—Rev. Dr. J. J. Wilson, Burk's Falls.

Secretary—Mrs. S. Huntington, North Bay.

Executive Committee—Miss J. H. Champion, Sault Ste. Marie; C. A. Byam,
New Liskeard; Mrs. W. G. Campbell, Depot Harbor; Rev. J. F. Snowden,
Little Current.

Next Meeting at New Liskeard.

Georgian—

President—Rev. F. W. Gilmour, B.A., Penetanguishene.

Vice-President—David Williams, Collingwood.

Secretary—A. F. Hunter, M.A., Barrie.

Executive Committee—W. B. Sloan, Lefroy; A. H. Cuttle, Collingwood; Rev.
F. Smith, Bradford; Rev. R. J. Sturgeon, Angus; W. J. Eby, Cookstown;
Dr. McClinton, Elmvale; J. N. Hurlburt, Thornbury; John MacKay,
Creemore; Bruce Murphy, Orillia.

Next meeting in Orillia.

Niagara—

President—Andrew Rodgers, Jarvis

Vice-President—Mrs. Kennedy, Beamsville.

Secretary-Treasurer—Fred. Kinsman, Fonthill.

Executive Committee—W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls; T. W. Shipman, Smith-
ville; Sheriff Dawson, St. Catharines; W. J. Sauron, Port Colborne.

Eastern—

President—T. M. Henry, B.A., Morrisburg.

Vice-President—Dr. P. C. McGregor, Almonte.

Secretary—Miss Elizabeth M. Sutherland, Public Library, Ottawa.

Executive Committee—William Stewart, Lancaster; Miss Alma Beatty, Pembroke; Miss Edith Sutton, Smith's Falls; Miss M. M. Stewart, Brockville; C. H. Gould, M.A., McGill University, Montreal.

Next Meeting at Ottawa.

York—

President—F. A. Dales, M.D., Stouffville.

Vice-President, _____

Secretary, Henry Durrant, Runnymede.

London—

President—Rev. N. A. Campbell, Inwood.

Vice-President—J. E. J. Aston, Mt. Brydges.

Secretary—W. O. Carson, Public Library, London.

Executive Committee—Mrs. E. A. McCann, Dorchester; Mrs. E. M. Downs, Lucan; Rev. E. W. Edwards, Springfield; Dougal Gray, Coldstream; J. H. McIntosh, Strathroy.

Next meeting at London.

Stratford—

President—J. Davis Barnett, Stratford.

Vice-President—Rev. W. A. Amos, Atwood.

Secretary—J. H. Smith, B.A., I.P.S., Stratford.

Executive Committee—William Elliott, Mitchell; W. H. Kerr, Brussels; J. H. Fowler, Goderich; W. F. Bald, B.A., I.P.S., Port Elgin; James Warren, Walkerton.

Next meeting at Stratford.

Guelph—

President—Peter Perry, M.A., Fergus.

Vice-President—Mr. Gmelin, Ayr.

Secretary—Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., Berlin.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Adams, Georgetown; Rev. T. W. McNamara, Drayton; J. E. Kerr, Galt.

Next Meeting at Fergus.

Lindsay—

President—L. T. Barclay, Whitby.

Vice-President—M. J. Dickie, Bracebridge.

Secretary—Miss L. M. Hambly, Port Hope.

Executive Committee—Miss Florence Edwards, Manilla; Mr. Andrews, Hali-burton; F. M. DelaFosse, Peterborough; J. Early, Cannington; Mrs. E. J. Jacobi, Oshawa; E. A. Langley, Lakefield.

Next meeting at Bracebridge.

Belleville—

President—Rev. B. F. Byers, Stirling.

Vice-President—Miss Edwards, Napanee.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. Walker, Belleville.

Executive Committee—Rev. C. J. Young, Madoc; S. P. Brown, Deseronto;
Rev. J. F. Dowdell, Sydenham; Miss L. McEvers, Cobourg; Mrs. Kennedy, Public Library, Kingston; Miss Eleanor Holmes, Picton; Miss E. M. Mulholland, Grafton.

Next meeting at Kingston.

Orangeville—

President—Dr. C. Y. Moore, Brampton.

First Vice-President—Rev. Dr. Wm. Farquharson, Durham.

Second Vice-President—John Mills, Hanover.

Secretary-Treasurer—D. McPherson, Orangeville.

Executive Committee—H. H. Burgess, B.A., I.P.S., Owen Sound; J. R. Berwick, Shelburne; Rev. R. M. Phalen, Markdale; George Tough, Grand Valley; John Macdonald, Bolton; Mrs. D. P. Coleridge, Holstein.

Next meeting at Brampton.

SUMMARY OF SPEAKERS AND TOPICS.

Brantford—

Adam Hunter, Hamilton—"Library Publicity."

L. J. Burpee, Ottawa—"Library Co-operation."

W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Department of Education and the Library."

H. F. Cook, Simcoe—"The Value of a Good Book."

E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"The Future—What?"

Five-minute Papers from Representatives of Lynden, Scotland, Brownsville, Glen Morris, Harrington, on Topic, "Successes, Difficulties and Disappointments of the Small Library."

Five-minute Papers from Representatives of Brantford, Dundas, Woodstock, Paris, Tillsonburg, Waterdown, on Topic, "What a Member of the Library Board Can and Ought to Do."

Chatham—

W. O. Carson, London—"Inciting Non-Users to Use the Library."

Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin—"The Relation of the Library to the Public School."

Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Sarnia—"Books for the Home and the Children."

L. J. Burpee, Ottawa—"Library Co-operation."

D. Williams, Collingwood—"The Library of the Present."

Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham—"The Library of the Future."

W. F. Moore, Dundas—"Book Selection."

W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Department and the Library."

Seven-minute addresses by Rev. W. J. Ford, Watford; W. A. Hutton, Tilbury; Miss Jennie Reid, Chatham; G. E. Norman, Shedden; A. B. Carscallen, Wallaceburg; Miss F. B. Rawlings, Forest, on the Topic, "Successes, Difficulties and Disappointments of the Small Library."

Ten-minute papers on the Topic, "How Trustees Can Help the Library," by
 Dr. A. Voaden, St. Thomas; Robert McAdams, Sarnia; F. P. Gavin,
 Windsor; J. A. Short, Essex.
 Next meeting at Chatham.

Western—

Miss Mary Black, Fort William—"The Library and the School."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Travelling Library" and "What the Department of Education is Doing for the Small Library."
 E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"Selection and Purchase of Books" and "The Future—What?"
 L. J. Burpee, Ottawa—"Library Co-operation."
 Brief addresses on the Topic, "Our Needs as We See Them," by representatives from Dryden, Kenora, Fort Frances, Schreiber, Fort William, Port Arthur.

Northern—

G. A. McGaughey, North Bay—"The Value of a Good Book."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Travelling Library" and "What the Department of Education is Doing for the Small Library."
 E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"Selection and Purchase of Books" and "The Future—What?"
 A. H. Cuttle, Collingwood—"The Small Library and Its Public."
 L. J. Burpee, Ottawa—"Library Co-operation."
 Brief addresses on the Topic, "Our Needs as We See Them," by representatives from Trout Creek, Manitowaning, New Liskeard, Thessalon, Depot Harbour, Little Creek.

Georgian—

Rev. R. J. Sturgeon, Angus—"Rural Libraries and Some of Their Problems."
 A. F. Hunter, Barrie—"The Public Library, Fifty Years Ago and Now."
 Brief addresses from representatives of libraries in the district on "Our Needs as We See Them."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"What the Department of Education Can Do to Meet These Needs" and "The Travelling Library."
 Donald Ross, Barrie—
 W. F. Moore, Dundas—"Selection of Books for the Library."
 E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"The Future—What?"

Niagara—

Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham—"Library Possibilities."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Department and the Library."
 Miss M. T. Butters, Niagara Falls—"The Ontario Summer Library School."
 Dr. G. B. Snyder, Ridgeway—"A Study of Special Reports of the Libraries of the District."
 Rev. Mr. Smith, Port Colborne—"The Value of a Good Book."
 W. F. Moore, Dundas—"Selection and Purchase of Books."
 G. S. Macdonald, Port Colborne, ————
 Open Conference on "Our Needs as We See Them."

Eastern—

Miss S. E. Drysdale, Ottawa—"Advertising the Library."

Geo. H. Locke, Toronto—"How to Know of New Books and How to Get Them."

Miss M. M. Stewart, Brockville—"Work with the Children."

L. J. Burpee, Ottawa—"Library Co-operation."

Miss M. S. Saxe—"One Day in a Small Library."

W. J. Sykes, Ottawa—"The Value of Biography."

W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"Official Hints to Small Libraries."

York—

A. H. Cuttle, Collingwood—"The Small Library and Its Public."

H. M. Wodson, Runnymede—"How to Stimulate Small Library Boards in Their Work."

Dr. F. A. Dales, Stouffville—"How to Reach the Farmer and the General Public in Districts Adjacent to Towns and Villages."

A. L. Campbell, Weston—"The Value of a Good Book."

W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"What the Department of Education is Doing for the Small Library" and the "The Ideal Library Institute."

H. Durrant, Runnymede—"The Troubles of a Librarian in a Small Library."

E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"What the Small Library Can Do for Juvenile Readers."

Brief addresses on "Our Needs as We See Them," by representatives from North Toronto, Newmarket, Stouffville, Runnymede.

London—

Dr. C. R. Charteris, Chatham—"A Great Need—Permanency of the Village Library."

Wm. Thompson, London—"The Needs of the Rural Population."

Rev. G. B. Sage, D.D., London—"Opportunities for the Exercise of Citizenship in Volunteer Library Work."

His Honor Judge Hardy, Brantford—"The Small Library and Its Difficulties."

Walter R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Annual Report, and the Act Respecting Public Libraries."

Seven-minute addresses by Mrs. E. A. McCann, Dorchester; Dougal Gray, Coldstream, on "Our Position Three Years Ago and Now"; Wm. Yeandle, Bayham; Miss Fennell, Newbury, on "Our Income, Expenditure and Difficulties"; J. E. J. Aston, Mount Brydges, and a representative from Lucan on "Our Present Position, Aim and Prospects."

Conference, led by Rev. E. W. Edwards, Springfield, on "Question Arising from the Seven Minute Addresses."

Guelph—

Miss Adeline Kopp, Palmerston—"Every Day Problems."

W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Ideal Library Institute."

Prof. L. E. Horning, University of Toronto—"Canadian Literature."

E. A. Hardy, Toronto—"What the Small Library Can Do for Juvenile Readers."

Six-minute addresses on local conditions by representatives from Ayr, Erin, Harriston, Hespeler, and Oakville.

Lindsay—

- I. J. Gould, Uxbridge—"Financial Difficulties of Free Libraries in the Small Towns."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Annual Report, and the Act Respecting Public Libraries" and "The Ideal Library Institute."
 M. J. Dickie, Bracebridge—"The Troubles of a Librarian in a Small Library."
 J. H. Dolan, Oshawa—"The School and the Library."
 F. L. Fowke, Oshawa—"The Value of a Good Book."
 E. S. Caswell, Toronto—"What the Small Library Can Do for Juvenile Readers."
 Brief Papers, "Our Needs as We See Them," by representatives of local libraries.

Belleville—

- Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin—"Some Recent Good Books," and "What the Small Library Can Do for Juvenile Readers."
 Rev. A. L. Howard, Napanee—"The Value of a Good Book."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Ideal Library Institute," and "The Annual Report, and the Act Respecting Libraries."
 Brief Papers, "Our Needs As We See Them," by representatives of Brighton, Frankford, Newbury, and Tweed.
 Conference led by A. R. Walker, Belleville—
 (a) "How to Stimulate the Small Library in Its Work."
 (b) "How to Reach the Farmer and the General Public in Districts Adjacent to Towns and Villages."

Orangeville—

- W. O. Carson, London—"Self-culture Through Reading" and "Some Hints on Reference Work."
 Rev. Mr. Marschner, Hanover—"The Value of a Good Book."
 Alex. Firth, Orangeville—"What the Small Library Can Do for Juvenile Readers."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Annual Report, and the Act Respecting Public Libraries," and "The Ideal Library Institute."
 Dr. C. Y. Moore, Brampton—"Some Canadian Books and Their Authors."
 Brief Papers, "Our Needs as We See Them," by representatives of local libraries.

Stratford—

- Miss L. Johnston, Stratford—"Progress in Our Local Library."
 W. R. Nursey, Toronto—"The Annual Report, and Act Respecting Public Libraries."
 J. Davis Barnett, Stratford—"The Care of Pamphlets and Folded Maps."
 Brief Papers, "Our Needs as We See Them," by representatives of local libraries.
 Dr. S. Silcox—"Public Schools and Public Libraries."
 J. Ades Fowler—"On Lightening Our Programme."



A. W. CAMERON, B.A., WOODSTOCK.
President Ontario Library Association, 1910.



WILLIAM TYTLER, B.A., GUELPH.
President Ontario Library Association, 1904.

RESOLUTIONS.

NORTHERN.

"That in view of the fact that there is no county organization in the districts, the Government is urged to take this fact into consideration in making grants to the libraries in these districts."

EASTERN.

That this Institute strongly urges the desirability, in the interests of the smaller libraries of the province, of amending the Libraries Act by adding a clause enabling any county to establish a system of libraries within its boundaries, supported by the county, or any county or group of counties to enter into an agreement with the board of a city library for the establishment of a system of county libraries, the city library to equip and maintain the rural libraries, and the counties to contribute pro rata toward their support.

LONDON.

1. Whereas much confusion exists in the minds of librarians and members of Boards of Association Libraries as to the intention of the Department in its regulation regarding paying members, and, therefore, reports from such libraries are based on personal interpretations, and statistics derived therefrom are unreliable, this Library Institute resolves that the Department be requested to more clearly define the requirements for membership.

2. Whereas the numerous weak libraries in this, and we presume in every Library Institute District, need prompt and sometimes frequent advice and stimulus to save them from collapse and bring them to efficiency, and whereas it is physically impossible for the Library Inspector to visit all such; this Library Institute resolves that the Department authorize the Inspector of Public Libraries, when he deems it advisable, on his own initiative or when desired by Library Institute Executives or other interested persons, to request some convenient and qualified person to visit any dormant or struggling library, study its problems and give advice, with power to pay the necessary travelling expenses of such persons, as well as a small remuneration for services.

GEORGIAN.

Resolved that the Georgian Library Institute endorse the resolutions of the Northern District Library Institute re grants to Public Libraries in districts where there is no County organization and, also, re exemption of industrial institutions from taxation for Public Libraries.

Resolved that the Legislature of Ontario be urged to pass such legislation as will make it obligatory on the County Councils to duplicate the legislative grants to the Public Libraries.

Resolved that the thanks of the Georgian Library Institute be cordially extended to the Inspector of Public Libraries for his able and earnest labors on behalf of all the libraries, especially the smaller ones.

YORK.

1. That in order to make the Institute a live force throughout the year we recommend that the Executive hold at least four meetings during the year, one of these being at the annual meeting; that these meetings for convenience be held in Toronto, and that the several Librarians and Library Boards be invited to send in suggestions to be considered; and that in order to provide a fund to meet the expense of such meetings and other necessary expenses each Library Board be requested to pay an annual fee of one dollar, and that the Education Department be petitioned to grant an amount equal to the receipt from such fees for this purpose.

2. That the Secretary of the Institute be supplied with stationery containing a list of the officers and Executive of the Institute, and with the postage required to carry on the correspondence involved.

3. That the Postal Department of the Dominion Government be memorialized for a reduction of the postage on books to the former rate of four cents per pound, and also to reduce the postage on periodicals.

4. That the Public Library Act be amended by extending to township municipalities the powers now given to towns and villages of levying a rate for the maintenance of free libraries, and allowing such municipalities to apply such appropriations to the support of neighboring libraries, provided the residents of the municipality be allowed free use of the said libraries.

5. That the Education Department be asked to supply in leaflet form, convenient for slipping into books, lists of non-fiction books of special interest and value, special attention being paid to the agricultural interests and to juvenile readers.

OBSERVATIONS.

The register of officers and Executive Committees given above shows 108 names, representing 102 libraries. Thirty-nine of these libraries are sufficiently large to have buildings of their own, but the remaining 63 are for the most part, village or rural libraries. It is surely a matter of considerable significance that some 60 of our small libraries are thus officially linked up with the progress of the library movement.

A further examination of the names reveals a variety of occupations. Business men, farmers, housewives, clergymen, teachers, doctors, lawyers, civil servants, newspaper men, and others have joined with the librarians of the province in this work, and are giving a great deal of time and thought to the development of the public library in Ontario. It is to be hoped that their efforts will do much in the developing of a still more favorable public sentiment towards the value and the needs of the library.

The summary of speakers and topics indicates that about 125 persons appeared on the 14 programmes. The quality of many of these papers was notable, and some have already found their way into print and others will follow. The Committee begs to express its grateful thanks to those who have thus done so much to make the Institutes valuable.

One regrettable feature is the apathy of those libraries, which in spite of all efforts on the part of the Inspector of Public Libraries, the local committee and this Committee, still neglect to avail themselves of the privileges of the Institutes. Special care was taken the past year to urge attendance on all the libraries. In addition to the circular letters and the programs sent to every library, the Secretary

of this Committee wrote directly to every library in Ontario that was not represented at the previous two Institutes in its district. The Inspector also wrote to these libraries. The results are as follows:

Institutes.	No. Libraries un- represented 2 pre- vious years.	No. sent delegates this year.	No. sending no delegates 3 years.
Brantford	11	8	3
Chatham	13	7	6
Georgian	7	3	4
Niagara	6	3	3
Eastern	23	6	17
London	3	1	2
Stratford	10	3	7
Guelph	4	3	1
Lindsay	10	3	7
Belleville	3	1	2
Orangeville	8	1	7
	98	39	59

It should be said that of these 59 libraries not represented for the past three years, 24 appear in Inspector's report this year as defunct, or practically so (including 11 in Eastern District). The number of live libraries, therefore, still unrepresented is 35. It is very interesting to note among the libraries represented this year the names of 9 libraries given in the Inspector's report as defunct or dormant.

This Committee is strongly of the opinion that every library should send a representative to the Institute of its district, and recommends that the Minister of Education should request the district Executive to inquire into the situation of each of these unrepresented libraries and report to the Inspector of Public Libraries. For the purpose of such inquiry and for any other useful purposes that the district Executive might serve, this Committee would recommend that the Minister of Education be asked to provide these local Executives with any necessary funds. A small grant would provide for an annual meeting of the local Executive and enable its members to become thoroughly informed as to every library in the district, and also to plan its annual Institute more carefully than has been heretofore possible.

The Committee desires to express its appreciation of the continued sympathy and assistance of the Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister and the Inspector of Public Libraries. For the action of the Minister of Education in providing for the conference of the Secretaries of the Institutes at the close of the last annual meeting of the O.L.A., the Committee is especially grateful. The Inspector has been present at every Institute and has been untiring in his efforts to make the meetings a success. For the hospitality shown by the local library boards under whose auspices the Institutes have been held, the Committee also expresses its thanks.

NORMAN S. GURD.
A. W. CAMERON.
DAVID WILLIAMS.
W. O. CARSON.
B. MABEL DUNHAM.
E. A. HARDY.

MR. CAMERON: I presume each of you have in your hands a copy of the report for 1911-12, which contains very fully the statistics of the year. As the Secretary has already said, our field is pretty well covered as far as the Library Institutes are concerned, for the establishment of a Library Institute in the North-west taking in the Soo and Fort William, and of another in the Northern part of our district, has pretty well completed what we started out to do. It is a question in my mind now if, after having discussed in the local Institutes which we have held the various problems which have presented themselves, especially from the smaller library point of view, it would not now be wise to take up the question of library extension and rural extension in connection with the Institute work, and ask for the application of the County system. It seems to me that this possibly can best be done by grouping some of these Institutes; for instance, in the south-western peninsula, grouping three and possibly four of our Institutes into one for the purpose of discussing this larger question. It is not a local question so much as it is how best we can improve our libraries by co-operation along County lines. This and other questions in connection with our Library Institute work will be discussed, I presume, very carefully at to-morrow afternoon's meeting. The secretaries of the Institutes and, I presume, the Committee on Library Institutes will take part. The Secretary has also laid emphasis on presenting certain matters to the Minister with regard to more help being extended to our smaller libraries and very material help given to our Library Institutes. The delegates here from the smaller libraries, the rural libraries, say that it is absolutely impossible under present conditions for the Inspector of Public Libraries to reach these smaller libraries and to adjust their difficulties, and give them better and more modern methods, giving them encouragement to take up the work, and it seems to us that some provision should be made by means of which the Executives of these Institutes would be able to send some one, as has already been done last year in certain instances, to give that aid that they so much need. These are the lines along which we have been working and I think our object will soon be accomplished.

MR. CAMERON moved, MR. MOORE seconded:

That the report be received. Carried.

MR. MOORE: I have pleasure in endorsing that and will just touch on one point in Mr. Cameron's report, and that is the assistance to smaller libraries. Sometimes they might be in possession of funds of which they have no knowledge. Mr. Hardy will remember when we were on our itinerary last summer we stopped off at a village on the way up and found out that for three years they had not sent in a report of their library progress, and they were grumbling because they received no grant. I questioned them very carefully and I found they had not sent in a report and, therefore, through their own neglect, they had received no grant. I drew the Inspector's attention to it, and we found that all told they were entitled to about \$70. If somebody could be sent through the country from time to time, it would be of great assistance to these smaller libraries.

The President requested Mr. Grant to present the report of the Committee on Technical Education in Public Libraries.

REPORT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

MR. GRANT: I am sorry, gentlemen, but we are in the state now of marking time; the Department of Education about a year ago issued a new scheme of aid

to technical education in connection with their school system, and the Dominion of Canada have their Commission on Technical Education. My own view was that until we knew how these two schemes were going to work out it would be better for the public libraries to call a halt and see what the room for us would be, when we learned what these other two departments were going to do. I notice my old friend from Stratford here, and I saw in one of the daily papers the other day that the Stratford School has been doing something along the line of Technical Education. It was spoken of very highly. I think probably he might tell us something about it.

MR. BARNETT: The development of Technical Education in connection with the Public Library is the outcome of activity on the part of the Collegiate Institute; most of this work is done in the evenings, and as an active member of the Stratford Public Library I cannot give you any information. The reason is lack of association between the two institutions. We hope to come closer together, but so far the Stratford Public Library can make no report of what the Collegiate Institute is doing in the matter of night schools that are giving technical instructions.

MR. HARDY: This Committee was appointed by the Association and not by the executive, and in view of Mr. Grant's report I would suggest that it be considered a report of progress and accepted as such and the committee continued for another year.

MR. GRANT: Did I understand you to say that Mr. Murton had passed away?

MR. HARDY: Yes.

MR. GRANT: Would not it be well to substitute some one in his place; he was one of the best members of the committee.

MR. HARDY: The Committee was composed of Messrs. Grant, Alexander, Tytler, Murton, Hardy, Barnett and Carson.

CHAIRMAN: It seems to me the committee is large enough already.

The President noted that the programme called for him to report of the meeting of the American Library Association at Ottawa and spoke as follows:

A. L. A. MEETING AT OTTAWA.

MR. BURPEE: The post conference trip has been arranged this year to Sauguenay. The Secretary of the A. L. A. announces that the trip will extend over about a week and that the cost will be well within \$40. The plan is to leave Ottawa on July 3rd, arriving in Montreal for lunch and leaving Montreal that evening by special steamers and passing Quebec and calling at Tadoussac and other points. It is the earnest desire of the Executive of the O.L.A. that every member should be present at Ottawa. As Mr. Hardy has told you, the Ontario Government is paying the expense of the Ontario delegates, so that there will be no reason why the members of the O. L. A. should not attend at Ottawa.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Burpee is quite too modest and we should not allow this opportunity to pass without congratulating him on the successful outcome of his labours in connection with this matter, in the face of difficulties, and I would ask the Secretary to put the motion:

That the thanks of this Association be tendered Mr. Burpee for his five year's hard work. Carried Unanimously.

The President asked Mr. Hardy to present the report on Selected List of Books.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS FOR 1912.

Since the present committee was appointed in 1910 the following numbers have appeared:—

1910. Vol. IX.—1. Later Books of 1909 and a Short Bibliography of Canadian Poetry (English). 313 Titles.
- “ “ 2. Books of 1909 and 1910 and a short Bibliography of Canadian Fiction (English). 420 Titles.
- “ “ 3. Later Books of 1910 and a Short Bibliography of Agricultural Books. 261 Titles.
1911. Vol. X.—1. (a) Selections of Best Books of 1910, prepared by experts in various Departments. (b) Forthcoming Books of Spring, 1911. (c) Suggestive Paragraphs on Library Methods. 359 Titles.
- “ “ 2. Books for Boys and Girls. Published 1906-1910. 1,100 Titles.
- “ “ 3. (a) Books of late 1910 and First Half of 1911. (b) Announcement of Fall Books. (Fiction.) 608 Titles.
- “ “ 4. (a) Select Bibliography of Books of Reference. (b) Announcements of Fall Books. (Non-Fiction.) 480 Titles.
1912. Vol. XI.—1. Selections of the Best Books of 1911, prepared by Profs. J. F. McLaughlin, J. C. McLennan, H. T. J. Coleman, G. W. Johnston, E. J. Kylie, Miss A. L. Laird, and Messrs. G. S. Brett, S. A. Cudmore, R. Hodder Williams, University of Toronto; Profs. W. S. W. McLay and J. Bishop Tingle, McMaster University; Mr. C. C. James, Department of Agriculture; Miss Elizabeth Moir, Public Library, Toronto; Miss L. E. Mason, Academy of Medicine of Toronto; Mr. L. J. Burpee, Ottawa; Mr. E. F. Stevens, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Prof. Lee Gallowsay, New York University; Prof. Benjamin R. Andrews, Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York. (About 450 Titles.)

Of these numbers, Vol. X., 2, and X., 4, are worthy of special mention. Vol. X., 2, Books for Boys and Girls, published 1906-1910, is a supplement to the List of Books for Boys and Girls prepared by a Committee of the O.L.A., consisting of Mr. Gurd, Miss Rowe and Miss Schmidt, and issued in 1906. In the preparation of Vol. X., 2, lists were secured from a number of Canadian and American libraries, and from the leading publishers of juvenile books. The best recent similar American lists were also consulted. Valuable service was given by several Canadian libraries, and special thanks are due to Miss B. M. Staton, Children's Librarian, Toronto Public Library, Miss L. E. Johnston, Public Library, Stratford, and Miss Eleanor Holmes, Public Library, Picton. In Vol. X., 4, Miss Elizabeth Moir, Reference Librarian, Toronto Public Library, has enlarged the list of reference books presented by her at the 1911 meeting of the Association and has made a valuable contribution to library literature.

LATER ISSUES.

In our report for 1911 certain issues were suggested as follows:—

Classified lists of magazines and periodicals.

Lists of sets and series of leading publishers.

Suggestions as to book purchase, repairing, styles of binding, and practical library methods.

Lists of outstanding biographies, individual and collective, by countries.

Similar lists of histories and works of travel.

In addition to the above, lists of Canadian history and historical fiction, and lists of historical fiction of various countries should be added.

MAILING LISTS AND EXCHANGES.

A mailing list has been prepared, comprising the following:—

Publishers—British	70
American	75
Canadian	10
Periodicals—Library and Literary	10
Library Schools	12
Library Commissions	33
Individuals—Canadian	64
American	32
British	3

309

The publishers are sending their announcements, catalogues, etc., and by exchange the following periodicals have been secured:

Publishers' Weekly, New York.

Library Journal, New York.

Library Association Record, London.

Library Assistant, London.

Bookman, London.

Dial, Chicago.

Book Review Digest, Minneapolis.

Cumulative Book Index, Minneapolis.

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, Minneapolis.

By purchase the A.L.A. Book List has also been secured.

REQUISITES.

To facilitate the handling of catalogues, announcements, etc., the Committee would recommend that the Editor be furnished with suitable additional flying sections.

The committee expresses its appreciation of the Minister of Education and the Inspector of Public Libraries for their interest in these Quarterly Lists and the assuming of the cost of publication by the Department of Education. The Committee would welcome any suggestions towards making the lists more helpful to the libraries and any others who may use them.

C. R. CHARTERIS.

L. J. BURPEE.

G. H. LOCKE.

H. H. LANGTON.

E. A. HARDY.

Report was adopted.

THE SECRETARY: According to the instructions of last year's meeting, I beg to move that the following amendment be made to the Constitution:

"That article 4 (a) be amended by substituting 'ten councillors' for 'five councillors.'

CHAIRMAN: I don't know what that means, except to legalize the present practice.

MR. HARDY: The question was brought up last year by some librarians who had been coming to the Association for years and years and have had no recognition. I brought the matter up and the meeting instructed the Executive that four names be added for the year. This was, of course, rather unconstitutional, and it was understood that this year the Association would pass on it, I was instructed to give this notice of motion, and I move it therefore.

DR. CHARTERIS: It seems to me that we are a larger body than we were at one time and naturally more libraries should be represented, and the Councillors should be increased in number.

DR. LOCKE: It seems to me a little strange that it is advanced as the only reason why the number of Councillors should be increased, that some libraries have not been represented in the past; we might in some way give them representation on Advisory Committee. Suppose, as often happens, we have a meeting in the summer at some place to discuss the programme of the Provincial Library Association, for that is the main thing done at meetings held at that time of the year. In addition to the 10 councillors, there would be the 5 officers. It seems to me that we should not ask the Government to go to this expense of having 15 persons to do this, if 10 would do. I cannot see why we should increase our number, when it does not give us any more efficiency. Efficiency is what we want. If we call a meeting and four or five of these people do not come, we have to postpone the thing for want of a quorum. All this could be done with ten people, and if it is simply to fill the so-called demand of some library for representation upon the Committee, it might be very well met by having an Advisory Committee whose opinions could be forwarded to the Executive Committee for action.

MR. LEE (of Waterloo): There is a great deal to be said on both sides. I think it is well to distribute the interest by taking in as many as possible. On the other hand we can have an unwieldy body. I would like to ask how these are elected; do we elect 10 this year and they all retire next year.

CHAIRMAN: As I understand it, they are elected each year.

MR. LEE: By what method are these names chosen?

CHAIRMAN: The Nominating Committee.

MR. LEE: Does this Nominating Committee go around all the libraries and give them their turn?

CHAIRMAN: Presumably the Nominating Committee see to it that that is done.

MR. LEE: Would it not be possible to have a systematic plan by which a certain number would be elected each year, and the Nominating Committee so select these names that they are taken from new libraries each year and spread over, and in that way after a while all the libraries would be overtaken and represented on the list. I should like to move as an amendment and as a sort of compromise that the list be made 7 instead of 10.

I should like to further ask if it would not be possible to have a printed list of the delegates to this Convention. We should know each other here, and I must confess that I know scarcely anybody here. If we had a printed list of the delegates here, it might facilitate matters in the way of any nominations we might like to

make. Perhaps I should like to nominate somebody for some position and if so I should like to know the names. I suppose all the libraries have sent forward the names of those representing them?

CHAIRMAN: They are supposed to.

DR. LOCKE: To the Secretary and the Treasurer the libraries are supposed to make reports, but it is very seldom indeed they do get them.

MR. LEE: Shall we pass a rule to-day that the libraries be instructed to send the names of their delegates so that the list might be printed?

CHAIRMAN: With regard to the suggestion that was just made, I may say that in the A.L.A. Council, as is possibly known to some of you, their mode is to elect five new members each year, and they serve for I think five years; each year five drop out.

MR. LEE: Might I ask the Secretary what is the quorum for a meeting of the Executive.

MR. HARDY: I don't know; the point has never come up.

DR. LOCKE: There must be a majority before there can be a quorum.

MR. HARDY: The Constitution calls for a quorum of the O.L.A.; article 5 (c), says "10 members shall constitute a quorum." The point as to quorum has never come up in reference to the executive.

DELEGATE: In the Public Library Boards four shall form a quorum. The Government, I believe, pay the expenses of those who attend these Council meetings. I think the more persons that can be induced to take an interest in it the greater will be the advantages. I would like to see the representation on the Council spread more over the province. I don't wish to introduce sectionalism, but in order to extend the interest in the Executive I think it would be better to spread it around. I would be in favor of 10 Councillors instead of 7 or 5.

MR. MOORE: I suppose there one hundred people in connection with Library Associations in this province, and if these people really want to show their interest they can attend the District Institutes at Brantford, Woodstock, Barrie and elsewhere. I can hardly see why we should deplete the Treasury or call upon the Department to incur more expense than is necessary. I think probably it would be better to let it stand as it is.

MR. CAMERON: I think Mr. Moore is under a little misapprehension as to who pays the expenses of the Executive; it is not the Government that pays the expenses of those attending the Executive meetings; they are borne by this Association. This is a burden of expense, and, as has already been said, as we are somewhat crippled for funds, I cannot see any advantage in increasing the number of Councillors. We have not only the Executive of this Association to consider in connection with widening the extent of our influence, but there are also the various committees such as the Library Institute Committee, the Committee on Technical Education, so that, considering the executive and these committees there must be at least 20 members all told required. There is a danger of getting this committee so large that it will be unwieldy; therefore I oppose the motion. I cannot see any particular advantage in changing from 5 to 7. If you extend the number to 7, you might as well extend it to 10.

CHAIRMAN: The main point is rather one of practical efficiency. Those of you who have served on boards of any description I think you will agree with me that a small board with the right men and women on it is a great deal more efficient than the one that is inclined to be unwieldy. Is there any seconder to the amendment?

No one seconded the amendment.

DELEGATE: How often does the executive meet?

CHAIRMAN: Twice a year—at this annual meeting and sometime in the interval between the annual meetings.

MR. TICE: I understood from Dr. Locke's remarks that with a committee of 10 they were not absolutely certain of getting a quorum; would that condition be lessened or increased by increasing the number to 15; certainly the responsibility of the 10 would be reduced. I am quite in sympathy with the idea that is efficiency and not numbers that we should consider.

MR. HARDY: I will answer that question by stating that of the four members that were elected additionally last year not one of them came to the Executive Committee meeting. That quite substantiates Dr. Locke's point.

THE CHAIRMAN puts the motion and it is lost.

THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting is now open for discussion on the Secretary's report.

MR. GAVIN: The Secretary made a reference to library training in the Normal Schools; I did not quite understand that.

MR. HARDY: The Committee gathered up the resolutions that were passed at the different Institutes and this Association and they have been passed along to the Minister. Certain things were cut out as not being acceptable to Mr. Gavin or Mr. Grant. The resolution was this:

"That the Department of Education be urged to make provision in the Normal Schools for the training of Public School teachers, in the selection and use of books for public school children to be read in connection with their courses of study."

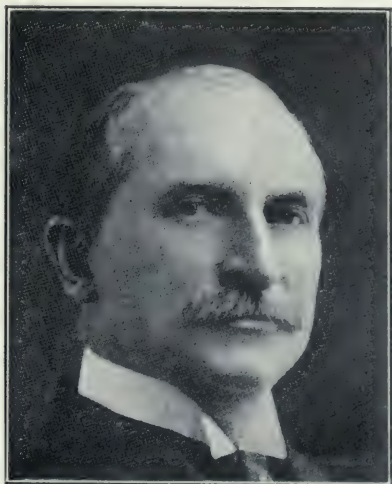
That is the form of the resolution as amended last year to meet the views of Mr. Gavin, Mr. Grant, and others.

MR. GAVIN: That is quite satisfactory.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion on any of the other reports this morning.

DR. LOCKE: I want to say something on behalf of the deputation that went to see the Government. We had a very kindly reception from Mr. Pyne and Mr. Colquhoun, the Minister and Deputy Minister of Education, both of whom expressed their desire as far as they possibly could to co-operate with the O.L.A. in promoting the growth of public library sentiment in the Province of Ontario. They said that also was the idea of the Government. They acceded to our request in a very tangible way by giving us a certain amount of money to send representatives from Ontario to Ottawa; that was a step in advance. I don't know of any better sign the Government could give of their interest in the work than that. They impressed upon us that they would not give money to any library that was not sending to Ottawa a person that was not interested in library work intelligently. They said it was not a question of a person going to Ottawa to enjoy the meeting, but of some person who knew something about the work, so that when that person came back, he would be able to put the knowledge he acquired to some use, to get people to take a deeper interest in library work in that community and give it a better library. Mr. Pyne and Mr. Colquhoun made it clear that what was wanted was to have people who would take an interest in the work and not merely get together to listen to papers. In our Toronto Public Libraries we have about 60 people and some of these will go to Ottawa and I hope they will come back and make our library a better one.

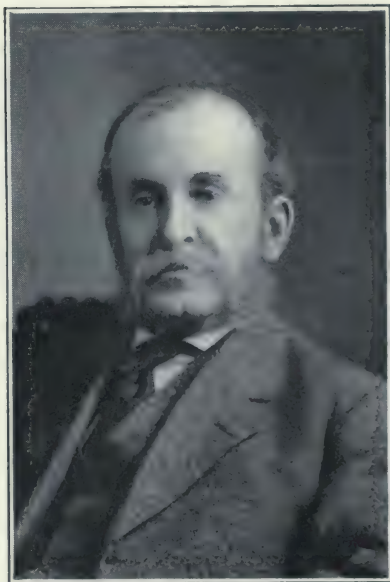
Another point in regard to the deputation was a point, made I think by Mr.



HIS HONOUR JUDGE A. D. HARDY, BRANTFORD.
President, Ontario Library Association, 1909.



H. H. LANGTON, M.A.
Librarian, University of Toronto Library.
President, Ontario Library Association,
1902 and 1903.



W. J. ROBERTSON, B.A., LL.B., ST. CATHARINES.
President, Ontario Library Association, 1905.

Cameron of Woodstock, where he spoke about going out from Woodstock, London and other cities to develop libraries in the near vicinity, some libraries that had become dormant. That work was done by Mr. Cameron and other people going out and taking an interest in the rural library that lies nearest to them. That appealed very strongly to the Government because it had been done without appeal to the Government, and it had been done on account of their great interest in the work. So the Government has taken this attitude towards the O.L.A., that they are prepared to help those who help themselves, and as soon as we give evidence that we are deeply interested ourselves, the Government are going to take us up and give us increased grants, and the Association will be on a better footing financially. The age of paternalism is pretty nearly over and the Government seems to feel that. There is also evidence of that from some of the smaller and wide-awake libraries. Not like a library in a very, very flourishing rural community, worth a good deal of money, where they said, we would like you to send us your discarded books, and we should like particularly to have the works of Thackeray and Dickens and other standard authors.

CHAIRMAN: Not read in Toronto.

DR. LOCKE: That is the sort of appeal we get here, and from a community in the Province of Ontario, as I said, that I know is very wealthy; that is the way some farmers help themselves; they ask for the discards from the Toronto Public Library. Our Library sends its discards to the missionaries and lumbermen all over the country, where they will do some good, whereas these other people are well able to help themselves. That is the attitude the Government is going to take, and there is no section of this Province where interest should not be developed, as witness the experience we have had in the Library Institutes. We have had experience of where two or three people have transformed the whole community into library workers. I am speaking now on behalf of the deputation that waited on the Government and stating their attitude to us, and how we have got to bestir ourselves and meet them more than half way.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lee made a proposal that might be put into a resolution.

MR. LEE: It was the question of delegates being identified.

MR. HARDY: In the A.L.A. they have buttons; they will have them this year. As Dr. Locke has said, we sent out forms to the libraries to advise us who is going to be here. Only about one-third have attended to it and if Mr. Lee can get the other two-thirds to comply, it will be a simple matter to get the buttons; that is easy. The difficulty is to get the libraries to tell us who is going to come.

DELEGATE: Could not that difficulty be got over?

DELEGATE: I would suggest a request printed in red ink be sent out to the libraries to send in the names of three delegates. I have been coming down here for a good many years and this is the first time I knew we were expected to send the names ahead.

MR. HARDY: Don't you read your letters?

MR. LEE: This is rather an important point; the matter came before our board, we appointed a delegate; the secretary was instructed to send the name of the delegate to the Association. Why cannot we have a notice sent out that if the name of the delegate is not sent in the library will be unrepresented, at least on the printed list?

MR. MOORE: What is the hindrance of having cards and pinning them on the coats; in that way we will know each other. As Mr. Lee says we don't know each other, and in that simple way it would be possible to overcome that difficulty.

MR. LEE: Why not have a roll call?

CHAIRMAN: There is the register book. It might be well to have the buttons as well as the printed list.

DELEGATE: What useful purpose will be served?

CHAIRMAN: That one delegate should know another.

MR. CAMERON: There is one matter I would like to have discussed and that is the quarterly Selected List of Books. The members of the Association are now aware that we have tried to make this a feature of the O.L.A. and we have spent considerable thought and considerable money in preparing the quarterly List of Books; I think we should know from the delegates to what extent these bulletins are used by the libraries. The discussion might be limited to just a minute or two.

DELEGATE: I think these lists are very useful. In our library we try to have everything you recommend; if necessary, we send direct to the publishers for the books. We would not like to lose it.

MR. GAVIN: We ordered 75 books from the last list.

MR. MOORE: We rely a great deal on the quarterly list of books. We appreciate the work of the Committee very much; in buying our books we find the list very useful and valuable.

DR. CHARTERIS: In the past we had travellers from the publishers call, and we would spend half an hour or 20 minutes in selecting books from samples; and we would read the reviews in the papers. The books were sent weekly. We have given that up now and order entirely from the list. We call a meeting of the Committee and have the librarian prepare a list of the books that we need from the List. We find it very helpful indeed.

CHAIRMAN: It would be interesting to know how many librarians make use of the A.L.A. Booklist. It may be a question how far the O.L.A. bulletin fills the need that is not filled by the A.L.A. Booklist. The booklist, of course, is the work of a committee of experts. They have access to a much larger field than we have over here. To some extent the list is prepared for the special needs of the American library.

MR. ROBERTSON: I would enquire if these quarterly lists are sent out regularly; I have an impression in the St. Catharines Library we have not received a copy of the list for some time.

MR. HARDY: The sending out of these lists to the Libraries is a matter of the Government's business; Mr. Nursey will be here this afternoon and can answer that question himself; but I understand that these are sent out and an accurate record is kept of everything that is sent out. So far as my sending out of the List is concerned, it is limited to the members of this Association taken from the Treasurer's list, to publishers, exchanges, and others, and these go out regularly.

DELEGATE: The Lists are sent out by the Education Department?

MR. HARDY: Yes, and have been sent to every public library in 1910 and 1911; the List you have in your hand was just printed Saturday and has not gone out yet.

MR. ROBERTSON: The list is very useful to us.

CHAIRMAN: I think we all agree that the bulletin is a very useful publication. I don't think any librarian can afford to let the bulletin take the place of the A.L.A. Booklist; it is an exceedingly useful publication.

MISS STEARNS: I have been examining this booklet with great care; it is a splendid thing. I like it better than the A.L.A. Booklist for the reason that the technical works on commerce and so on have been selected by experts whose names are in the list. In the A.L.A. Booklist many books are selected by a professor in the University of Wisconsin, while the authority is not given. The only suggestion I

have is that the O.L.A. List be annotated more fully. Of course I know that would be an additional burden on those responsible for it. The difficulty in the way of using your bulletin with the A.L.A. list is that you have so many books over here printed under different names from those which they bear in the United States; that of course would be confusing. The Wisconsin Library Commission take 500 of the A.L.A. Booklists. We send one to every library great and small, and we send one to the chairman of every book committee in the State. And it is used almost wholly in our State. I think this is one of the best things the O. L. A. is doing—a perfectly splendid list. Ten or twelve hundred books are offered for inspection every year and this bulletin aids tremendously in the selection.

CHAIRMAN: I would like to refer to the personal statement made by the Secretary at the end of his report, and in this I express Mr. Hardy's own wishes, as well as the wishes of the chair, when I say that the question of the Secretaryship is open to the fullest discussion of the meeting.

MR. MOORE: We know a good man when we have him. (Voices: Hear, hear.)

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hardy has filled the Secretaryship very acceptably for many years; it is an onerous position and a thankless one.

MR. CASWELL: I think the suggestion made by Miss Stearns is a very valuable one; that is to annotate all the list. If a brief descriptive paragraph were given of each book, a line or two stating something that gives that book distinctive value, it would be very useful. That would add to the value of the books, and of course it would add to the expense, but I don't know how money could be better expended.

CHAIRMAN: I rather doubt if we have the men and women to do it, and unless it is done in the right way it is rather worse than useless. I would suggest that this matter be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

MISS STEARNS: Annotation can be made at the time the book is selected. I am speaking from personal experience, because I have to select about 500 books every year for the Travelling Library System in our State, and when I select a book I put down the annotation for the book on the same card. I make it right away, and that can be done by these various people that select the books, putting down the reason why the book is selected, and that adds very little to the time spent on making the selection.

MR. WODSON: In connection with this Selected List would it not be possible for the compilers of this list to select a list of good and useful books at a smaller cost than in this list? Speaking for my own little library, perhaps one of the youngest libraries in the country, we regard this list as a very valuable help, but we simply cannot look at the prices. We have a lot of good and valuable books, but they are second-hand, but I don't think we have a new book that costs \$1.25 or \$1.50 and certainly nothing at \$2.50. Might not a supplementary list be drawn up so that it will cover that point? It is the question of price and we do not stand alone in that respect.

CHAIRMAN: This matter will be discussed very fully by Dr. Locke in his paper and there will be an opportunity for discussion following Dr. Locke's paper. It is very possible it might be useful to have a list of the shilling reprints.

DR. LOCKE: On behalf of the Toronto Public Library, in the absence of Mayor Geary from the city and also the Chairman of the Public Library Board, I welcome the members of the Association once more. We closed all our libraries to-day. We have ten libraries administered from these headquarters. These libraries will be open to-morrow and the rest of the week and we shall be glad to have you visit them and glad to have you ask any questions you care to at any of the departments. After noon to-morrow we shall be in full working order in this

building and throughout the city. In this reference room we carry 20,000 books; we carry no works of fiction or newspapers here—purely a reference library; no book goes outside this room. In connection with your becoming better acquainted with one another the Public Library Board this afternoon will throw open the whole building to you except the Art Gallery. The exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists is over and the Art Gallery will not be available. There is, however, something which will probably be of more interest to you—what is known as the John Ross Robertson Historical Collection, the largest collection of its kind outside of Ottawa. Anything we can possibly do for you will be our pleasure and you must consider us while you are here your hosts and entirely at your disposal.

The session adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Monday Afternoon, April 8th, 1912.

Session resumed at 2 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT: It is my painful duty to inflict upon you the Presidential address.

"AS OTHERS SEE US."

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE, F.R.G.S.

Those of you who have had a presidential address on your minds for a twelve-month will sympathize with me; those who have not may live to understand. There is something about the burden of a presidential address that is peculiarly disquieting. It gives you no peace day or night. Business or pleasure drives it away for a time, but never for long. As you work through the last of a pile of accumulated correspondence, and throw the empty basket aside with a sigh of relief, the sigh is broken off short by a thought that comes leering from the inmost recesses of your tired brain. "Well," you say, "what have I forgotten now?" "Oh, nothing!" says the thought; "nothing but your presidential address." When you are chuckling over the victory snatched from impending defeat, in a risky no-trump hand, what is this that turns your chuckle sour? What, but that same maddening thought, with its ill-timed reminder. In the middle of the night you wake up with a wild start. Is it a ghost? Worse than that. Is it a nightmare? Worse, far worse. Two ominous words grin at you between the bed-posts, and your beauty sleep is gone beyond recall. Periodically you flee from the haunts of man, and spend agonizing hours in thought. You pass in review every possible and impossible topic that might serve as the nucleus of a presidential address, only to be reminded that each of your brilliant ideas has been squeezed dry by an earlier sufferer. Finally, at the eleventh hour, you throw your conscience overboard, and unblushingly cobble together a lot of second-hand ideas, covering your patchwork with a heavy coat of varnish to make it look new.

I had about reached this desperate stage when a letter came from the Secretary. "I have put you down," he said, "for an address on 'Candiana.'" "Bless my soul!" I exclaimed, or something to that effect. With a sigh of relief I threw aside my bundle of plagiarisms. I had thought it was an indictable offence to

step off the well-trodden path of practical library problems, in a presidential address; but if the Secretary tempted me to stray, let the penalty fall upon his own shoulders. I knew little enough about Canadiana, but at least it was a road down which the feet of few past presidents had strayed.

You may wonder what the title of my paper has to do with Canadiana. There is a connection, though it may not seem very obvious. There is a modest shelf of books in my library for which I have a particular affection. It contains the narratives of travellers who have at one time or another wandered into this remote corner of the world, and made notes in their diaries of the manners and customs of the inhabitants. When, as a Canadian, I feel myself threatened with an attack of "swelled head," I find it an excellent corrective to pull down one of these volumes and read what others have said of us. Sometimes the pill is sugar-coated, but there is generally a more or less bitter tonic underneath. Now I do not wish to suggest that any of you need one of these pills. Suppose we abandon the metaphor, and put it in another way. I come to you to-day as a modest showman. I have here an interesting troupe of acrobats, most of them transatlantic, a few from over the border. Let me trot them out for your amusement.

We have with us three ancient acrobats, known to history as Samuel Champ-lain, Jacques Cartier, and Marc Lescarbot, but we will excuse them, as their contortions are not much to our present purpose. Suppose we make a beginning with the Baron de Lahontan and Father Hennepin, rivals of that other voracious traveller Baron Munchausen.

Lahontan, in his published *Voyages*, describes an imaginary conversation with a very improbable Huron chief whom he calls Adario. Lahontan professes to defend the character of his fellow countrymen, in Old France as well as New, while Adario contrasts the manners and customs of the French with those of the Hurons, much to the damage of the former. "Lying and slandering your brethren," says Adario, "is a thing that you can as little refrain from as eating and drinking. I never heard four Frenchmen converse together without speaking ill of somebody; and if you knew what I have heard 'em say publicly of the Viceroy, the Intendant, the Jesuits, and of a thousand people that you know, not excepting your Self, you would be convinced that the French are very well vers'd in Defamations. And as to the business of Lying, I affirm it for a truth, that there is not one Merchant in this Country that will not tell you twenty Lies in selling the worth of a Beaver's Skin in Goods; not to mention the lies they invent in order to defame their neighbours."

Remembering that splendid hoax, the Riviere Longue, and all that appertained unto it, we may concede that the Baron de Lahontan knew a lie when he saw it, and perhaps we should take this defamation with a grain of salt.

As to Louis Hennepin, on second thoughts I think we had better tell that over-imaginative traveller to stand aside. Anything that he would have to say about Canadians would at least have to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.

Dollier de Casson has described the city of Montreal and its people as they were in the middle of the seventeenth century; Charlevoix, Franquet and others describe New France, its manners and customs in the first half of the succeeding century. But we must hurry on to the narrative of that most entertaining Swedish traveller and botanist, Peter Kalm, who visited Canada in 1749, and has left us a delightfully graphic picture of the country in the last days of the French régime.

He first visited Montreal, and then on the invitation of the Governor-General

sailed down the river to Quebec. "As soon," he says, "as the soldiers who were with us saw Quebec they called out that all those who had never been there before should be ducked, if they did not pay something to release themselves." Peter paid up.

Kalm, like a good many other travellers, was more impressed with the splendid situation of Quebec than with the details of the town, the appearance of its streets, and the interior of the houses, "The floors," he writes, "are very dirty in every house and have all the appearance of being cleaned but once every year," Nor was he quite favourably impressed with some of the habits of the *habitants*. "The common people of Canada," he complains, "may be smelled when one passes by them on account of their frequent use of onions."

Having come up to Canada from New England, he naturally draws a comparison between the people of the two communities. "The civility of the inhabitants here (Quebec) is more refined than that of the Dutch and English in the settlements belonging to Great Britain; but the latter, on the other hand, do not idle their time away in dressing as the French do here. The ladies especially dress and powder their hair every day, and put their locks in paper every night, (I wonder how he knows it) which idle custom was not introduced in the English settlements. The gentlemen wear generally their own hair, but some have wigs. People of rank are used to wear laced clothes and all the Crown officers wear swords. All the gentlemen, even those of rank, the Governor-General excepted, when they go into town on a day that looks like rain, carry their cloaks on their left arm. Acquaintance of either sex who have not seen each other for some time, on meeting again salute with mutual kisses."

Peter Kalm never missed an opportunity of questioning those whom he met, from the Governor-General to the humble *habitant*, as to the life and customs of the country. He describes the form of Government, the priesthood, the different industries, and the home life of the people, but always he comes back to the women of Canada, who seem to have held for him a peculiar fascination.

"What I have mentioned above," he says, "of their dressing their heads too assiduously, is the case with all the ladies throughout Canada. On those days when they pay or receive visits, they dress so gayly, that one is almost induced to think their parents possessed the greatest dignities in the state. The Frenchmen, who considered things in their true light, complained very much that a great part of the ladies in Canada had got into the pernicious custom of taking too much care of their dress, and squandering all their fortunes and more upon it, instead of sparing something for future times."

Peter evidently got his information at first hand, for he tells us that one of the first questions which the ladies of Canada propose to a stranger is, whether he is married? The next how he likes the ladies in Canada; and whether he thinks them handsomer than those of his own country, and the third, whether he will take one home with him? Peter does not tell us how he parried these embarrassing questions.

"There are some differences," he says, "between the ladies of Quebec and those of Montreal; those of the last place seemed to be generally handsomer than those of the former. Their behaviour likewise seemed to be somewhat too free at Quebec, and of a more becoming modesty at Montreal. The ladies of Quebec, especially the unmarried ones, are not very industrious. A girl of eighteen is reckoned very poorly off if she cannot enumerate at least twenty lovers. These young ladies, especially those of a higher rank, get up at seven, and dress till

nine, drinking their coffee at the same time. When they are dressed, they place themselves near a window that opens into the street, take some needlework, and sew a stitch now and then; but turn their eyes into the street most of the time. When a young fellow comes in, whether they are acquainted with him or not, they immediately lay aside their work, sit down by him, and begin to chat, laugh, joke, and invent double-entendres; and this is reckoned very witty. In this manner they frequently pass the whole day, leaving their mothers to do all the business in the house. In Montreal the girls are not quite so volatile, but more industrious." If Kalm had only let it rest there he would have earned the approval of the latter, but the irrepressible old gossip must go on to say: "The girls of Montreal are very much displeased that those at Quebec get husbands sooner than they," and he explains this incredible statement by asserting that the eligible young men from France have to land at Quebec when they reach Canada, and that that is the end of them, so far as the girls of Montreal are concerned.

We also learn from the Swedish naturalist that "the ladies and the men of distinction of Montreal wear fans made of the tails of wild turkeys when they walk in the streets during the intenseness of the heat." He also tells us that "the men upon the whole are more fond of dressing than the women," and that they "constantly carry their looking-glasses with them on all their journeys," but it is only fair to add that he is now speaking of red Canadians, not white Canadians.

To offset all this frivolity, let me not omit the following details, that will appeal to the heart of the modern householder: A pound of butter in those days cost 8 or 10 sols in Montreal (the sol, according to Kalm, being about equivalent to a New England penny), a dozen eggs sold for 5 sols, and that was considered exorbitant, as they had previously sold for 3 sols; a chicken sold for 10 or 12 sols, a turkey for 20. A common labouring man got thirty or forty sols a day, and Kalm explains that the "scarcity of labouring people occasions the wages being so high." Finally, a maidservant who was faithful and diligent got one hundred livres *a year*, or a little more than the modern maidservant gets a month.

It is time, however, that we move forward to the period of English rule in Canada. One of the earliest travellers who has left an account of his visit to Canada in the latter half of the eighteenth century is Isaac Weld, who published a narrative of his journey through the United States and Canada in the years 1795, 1796 and 1797. Weld at least conceived a high opinion of the hospitality of the people of Montreal, English as well as French. "They are," he says, "remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers; they are sociable also amongst themselves, and fond in the extreme of convivial amusements. In winter they keep up such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that it seems then as if the town were inhabited by but one large family."

Of the *habitants* he says "Some of the lower classes of the French-Canadians have all the gaiety and vivacity of the people of France; they dance, they sing, and seem determined not to give way to care; others, to appearance, have a great deal of that sullenness and bluntness in their manners characteristic of the people of the United States; vanity, however, is the ascendant feature in the character of all of them, and by working upon that you may make them do what you please. Few of the men can read or write; the little learning there is among the inhabitants is confined to the women; a Canadian never makes a bargain, or takes any step of importance, without consulting his wife, whose opinion is generally abided by."

Like a good many other travellers, Weld was struck with the fondness of the

French-Canadian for his native tobacco. "A French-Canadian," he says, "is scarcely ever without a pipe in his mouth, whether working with the oar or plough; whether on foot or on horseback; indeed, so much addicted are the people to smoking that by the burning of the tobacco in their pipes they commonly ascertain the distance from one place to another. Such a place they say is three pipes off; that is, it is so far off that you may smoke three pipes full of tobacco whilst you go thither. A pipe, in the most general acceptation of the word, seems to be about three-quarters of an English mile."

From Montreal Weld travelled up the St. Lawrence to Kingston, through the Thousand Islands, the scenery of which he describes as "beautiful in the highest degree." He tells us that it took seven days to travel from Montreal to Kingston. Kingston then consisted of about one hundred houses, and was increasing rapidly in size.

He gives us the interesting information that the naval officers in Lake Ontario, if their vessels were not otherwise engaged, were allowed to carry cargoes of merchandise from one port to another, the freight of which was their perquisite. They also carried passengers across the lake at an established price.

It is a little difficult to realize that in Weld's day the little town of Newark or Niagara was the political centre of Upper Canada. On arriving there by boat he exchanged his travelling clothes "for such as it was proper to appear in at the capital of Upper Canada, and at the centre of the beau monde of the province." Weld was astonished at the rapid growth of Niagara, and evidently saw for it a great future. "So sudden," he says, "and so great has the influx of people into the town of Niagara and its vicinity been that town lots, horses, provisions, and every necessary of life have risen within the last three years nearly fifty per cent. in value."

Of Toronto, on the other hand, Weld has little or nothing to say, beyond noting with some surprise the projected change of the capital from such a convenient place as Niagara to York." However, he adds, "A new city to have been named London was to have been built on the river formerly called La Trenche, but since called the Thames, and here the seat of Government was ultimately to have been fixed." Is it not somewhat disconcerting to some of us to have London thus spoken of as merely a town that might have been?

Just one further note from Isaac Weld's travels. Before leaving Canada and crossing over into the United States, he mentions the project of a canal to connect Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, but thinks it probable that when the canal is built it will be on the American side, "The State of New York being far better able to advance the large sums of money that would be requisite . . . than the Province of Upper Canada either is at present, or appears likely to be."

About the same time that Weld was travelling west through Canada, an eminent French traveller, the Duc de la Rochefoucault, was journeying east. Like Weld, he did not think Toronto worth a personal visit, and what he got on hearsay was of a rather libellous nature. "There have not been," he says, "more than twelve houses hitherto built in York. They stand on the bay near the river Dun. The inhabitants do not possess the fairest character. One of them is the noted Baty, the leader of the German families, who, according to the assertion of Captain Williamson, was decoyed away by the English . . . In a circumference of 150 miles the Indians are the only neighbours of York."

That reminds me—and I hope you will not misinterpret the quotation—that Jonathan Carver, who travelled through a portion of what is now Canada in 1767,

says, "On the north-west part of this lake (Ontario) is a tribe of Indians called Missisauges, whose town is denominated Toronto."

Rocheffoucault spent a few days in Newark, and compares it with Kingston, to the disadvantage of the latter. Toronto, of course, did not enter into the comparison at all.

His comment on news and newspapers in Upper Canada makes interesting reading at the present day: "The taste for news," he says, "is not by far so prevalent in Upper Canada as in the United States. Only one newspaper is printed in Newark; and, but for the support granted by the Government, not the fourth part of the expense of the proprietor would be refunded by the sale of his papers. It is a short abstract of the newspapers of New York and Albany, accommodated to the principles of the Government, with an epitome of the Quebec Gazette. In the front and back of the paper are advertisements. It is a weekly paper, but very few copies are sent to Fort Erie and Detroit. The newspaper press also serves for printing the acts of the Legislature, and the notices and orders issued by the Governor; and this is its principal use."

Rocheffoucault, for political reasons, was refused permission by Lord Dorchester to visit Lower Canada, and therefore what he has to say about conditions in that Province was all obtained at second hand. He notes for one thing that the only public library then existing in Canada was in the city of Quebec, and this, he says, was small, and consisted mostly of French books. "No literary society exists in Canada, and not two men are known in the whole country to be engaged in scientific pursuits from love of the sciences. Excepting the Quebec Almanac, not a single book is printed in Canada."

It is interesting to compare the prices of provisions in Lower Canada in 1795 or 1796, as given by Rocheffoucault, with the prices mentioned by Peter Kalm as prevalent in 1749. Rocheffoucault says the price of beef was 3 or 4 sous a pound, mutton 6, veal 5, and salt pork from 8 to 12 sous. A turkey cost from 18 pence to 2 shillings, a fowl from 6 to 8 sous, wheat from 6 to 7 shillings a bushel, oats 3, Indian corn from 5 to 7, salt one dollar a bushel, bread 2 sous a pound, and butter 8 sous. Day labourers, he adds, generally earned in the summer 2 shillings and sixpence a day, women half that money; in winter the wages of the former were 1 shilling and 3 pence a day, and the latter were paid in the same proportion. A manservant got about \$5 a month. The rent for a good convenient house amounted in Quebec to \$130 a year, and in Montreal to \$150.

The opening of the nineteenth century brought an ever-increasing tide of visitors to Canada, and many of these embodied the results of their more or less entertaining, and more or less authentic, observations of Canadian life and character, in book form. Of those whose visits fell within the first quarter of the nineteenth century one many mention Maude, who came here in 1800; Heriot, 1807; Lambert, about the same time; Hall, 1816; Sansom, 1817; Talbot, 1818; Silliman, 1819; and Howison, 1822. As there are still several later visitors clamouring for a hearing, it will not be possible to give these early Victorian travellers more than a few words in each case.

One would almost think that these visitors to Upper Canada had entered into a malicious conspiracy to defame, or, what is almost worse, to ignore, this Queen City of the West. You will hardly credit it, but John Maude's only contribution to our knowledge of life in Toronto in 1800 is a sea-serpent story. He is writing from Newark. "A boat," he says, "that had sailed from York, the present seat of Government, unexpectedly returned again; the people on board relating with

great terror their having seen a great Snake (Snake with a capital) at least thirty feet long, which from its rearing its head and fore-part of its body out of the water, they conjectured meant to attack them. All this they deposed on oath before a magistrate. (Could it have been Colonel Denison?) The Indians present, who have always a corroborating story ready (and who probably came from Hamilton), asserted that their people had seen three such Snakes, and had killed two."

Travelling down the lake, Mr. Maude tells us that he "admires the situation, but not the town of Kingston." Montreal fares little better at his hands than Toronto. It is chiefly memorable because of a dinner at the hotel as the guest of Alexander McKenzie, "known here by the name of *Nor'west McKenzie*." This tantalizing traveller tells us nothing of the dinner, except that it was a good one, and that Mr. McKenzie had no less than thirty of his friends at table. When one thinks what John Maude might have recorded in his journal, of the conversation and fur-trade yarns that must have circulated about this dinner table, one would like to shake him.

One glimpse he gives us, in the course of a visit to a French Canadian village, which to some extent compensates for his neglect of other opportunities. "Upon this expedition," he says, "I had been obliged to brush up my old French as interpreter to the party. I had hitherto been content to merely proclaim our wants; but seeing at this early hour a young girl standing before a bit of broken glass in a lindsey-woolsey petticoat and without gown, most assiduously decorating her hair with powder, pomatum and ribands, I asked her if those were not her bridal ornaments? 'Alas! (said the mother) she is indeed going to be married! She is too young; she is scarcely sixteen; we want her to wait a year or two, but young girls think it is a fine thing, this matrimony!' Neither this mournful speech, nor our presence, could for a moment withdraw the damsel's attention from the decoration of her head; but the entrance of a young clown had a very different effect, as, without ceremony, he went up and saluted her at her *toilette*. The youth appeared to have made no alteration in his usual dress; hers was confined to her *coiffure*; for, without putting on a gown, she immediately accompanied him to the door, and, after kissing her mother, drove off in a calash to church." There we must leave her.

From John Lambert, who visited Canada half a dozen years after Maude, we learn, or at any rate we are told, that Canada in the early days "presented but few attractions to the stranger," and that "its dreary and uncomfortable wilds, its bleak and lofty mountains covered one half the year with snow, repulsed rather than invited those who visited it." After such an opening, we are not surprised to hear that the "French Canadians are an inoffensive, quiet people, possessed of little industry and less ambition. Yet from the love of gain, mere vanity, or that restlessness which indolence frequently occasions, they will undergo the greatest hardships. . . . Their parsimonious frugality is visible in their habitations, their dress, and their meals; and had they been as industrious and enterprising as they have been frugal and saving, they would have been the richest peasantry in the world." I wonder what Mr. Bourassa would think of that?

Lambert tells a story of a traveller in Lower Canada who carried his provisions with him, and, on arriving at a primitive inn handed a parcel to the mistress of the house and requested her to make him some tea. He waited patiently for some time, but at last the landlady arrived from the kitchen. "How shall I describe his astonishment," exclaims Lambert, "when he beheld the whole pound



NORMAN S. GURD, B.C.L., SARINIA.
President Ontario Library Association 1903 and 1907.

of tea nicely boiled, and spread out on a dish, with a lump of butter in the middle. The good woman had boiled it all in the *chauderon*, and was placing it on the table as a fine dish of greens to accompany the gentleman's cold beef."

Lambert tells his readers that Canadians are not blessed with good complexions; that the women use beet-root as an inexpensive substitute for rouge; and, he adds, "even the men are sometimes vain enough to beautify their cheeks with that vegetable." He also mentions that the education of our forefathers was "slight and superficial," and that "Canadian women were not celebrated for their domestic knowledge," that they found it difficult to procure good servants, that the houses were badly ventilated and heated almost beyond endurance; that there were only one or two book stores in the country, and that these contained nothing much but school-books and a few old histories. He refers to the public library at Quebec, and exclaims disgustedly, "Novels are the only books which seem to have any charms for the modern fair sex, and it is of little consequence in the opinion of many how they are written or what they contain." Can this have been written over a century ago?

We cannot take leave of Lambert without mentioning the series of inimitable coloured illustrations, reproduced from his own drawings—illustrations that more than compensate for any amount of criticism. One of them represents an army officer in Canada, with an immense fur tippet gracefully wound around his neck and hanging down to his knees. "I should not," says Lambert, "be surprised if those delicate young soldiers were to introduce muffs. They were in general use among the men under the French Government, and are still worn by two or three old gentlemen."

One sentence must suffice from George Heriot's *Travels*: "The habitants," he says, "are honest, hospitable, religious, inoffensive, uninformed, possessing much simplicity, modesty and civility." Not, on the whole, a bad character to give any similar population.

Francis Hall, of the Light Dragoons, stole away from his arduous military duties to take a peep at us in 1816. His point of view may be gathered from the following comment on social life in Montreal: "The fur-traders, or North-westerns as they are familiarly termed, take the lead in society, for they give the best dinners. I met with nothing in the town which could be called remarkable," he says, "except a pathetic address to a runaway wife from her disconsolate husband, written on a window-pane where I lodged."

He draws an indignant picture of "England contending for, and expending her best blood and treasure in defence of a country one half of which is little better than a barren waste of snows, and the other a wild forest scarcely intersected by a thread of population."

Finally, Hall made his way to Upper Canada, and I hardly dare to let him tell you what he thought of Toronto: "York being the seat of Government for the Upper Province," he says, "is a place of considerable importance—in the eyes of its inhabitants; to a stranger, however, it presents little more than about 100 wooden houses, several of them conveniently and even elegantly built, and I think one, or perhaps two, of brick. The public buildings were destroyed by the Americans; but as no ruins of them are visible, we must conclude either that the destruction exceeded the desolation of Jerusalem, or that the loss to the arts is not quite irreparable. I believe they did not leave one stone upon another, for they did not find one. Before the city, a long flat tongue of land runs into the lake, called Gibraltar Point, probably from being very *unlike* Gibraltar. York, wholly

useless, either as a port, or military post, would sink into a village, and the seat of government be transferred to Kingston, but for the influence of those whose property in the place would be depreciated by the change." Now, how did poor muddy little York manage to survive the damnation of Lieutenant Hall?

Is there anyone here from Ancaster? If so, let him sit up and listen to Lieutenant Hall. "Ancaster," he says, "has a smiling aspect. Its site is picturesquely grand, and the neighbourhood thickly spread with improving farms. Ancaster merits to be the metropolis of Upper Canada."

We now introduce to your favourable notice a couple of American travellers, Joseph Sansom, apparently of Philadelphia, who visited Canada in 1817, and Dr. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale, who came over the border in 1819, for the "gratification of a reasonable curiosity," and let us hope that his curiosity was reasonably gratified.

Sansom took a hasty dinner at Montreal, glanced at the public buildings, and incontinently fled down the river to Quebec. After demonstrating to his own satisfaction that Montgomery would have captured the town, if it had not been for a trifling oversight on the part of Benedict Arnold, Sansom landed in the lower town, which he describes in language which must have taxed even his generous vocabulary. "It is," he says, "a dismal congeries of the most wretched buildings, rising, in darkness visible, amidst every kind of filth, between the rock and the river. I quitted the narrow confines with the alacrity of a fugitive escaping from the confinement of a prison (though here, in dirt and darkness, hundreds stink content) by a long flight of steps, ending in slope after slope, down which trickles perpetually the superfluous moisture of the upper town, the streets of which, in wet weather, are rinsed over the heads of the luckless passenger by those projecting spouts which are so common in the antiquated towns of Germany." Having at last reached the upper town, Sansom takes a somewhat more cheerful view of things, but it is well that we should hurry him off to Upper Canada before he has another fit of language. He never actually got there, but his philosophical comment on the country and its inevitable destiny is worthy of our most serious consideration.

"Canada," he says, "fattens on the wealth of Britain, and the most refined policy would dictate to the United States to leave the unprofitable possession to burn a hole in the pockets of its possessor. As for Upper Canada, it is, in fact, an American settlement—the surplus population of the State of New York; and it will sooner or later fall into our hands by the operation of natural causes, silent but sure; or if we should become too wise to extend our unlimited territory, a powerful colony of American blood must in time become an independent nation, and will naturally be to us an amicable neighbour." So much for Sansom.

Dr. Silliman is a different type of visitor. He is charmed with the situation, the solidity, and even the air of antiquity of Montreal. "We easily feel," he says, "that we are a great way from home." The comfort, cleanliness, and quiet effectiveness of the service in the hotel where he spent the night were all that could be desired. Nothing, however, more strikingly illustrates the difference in mental attitudes than a comparison of Silliman's description of the lower town in Quebec with the jaundiced picture drawn by Sansom. "As we passed along the streets of the lower town," says Silliman, "I could well have thought that we were in Wapping of London. A swarming population among whom sailors were conspicuous; the cheering heigho! of the latter, working in the ships; the various merchandise crowded into view in front of the shops and warehouses; the narrow,

compact streets, absolutely full of buildings; the rattling of innumerable carts and drays, and all the jargon of discordant voices and languages, would scarcely permit us to believe that we were arrived in a remote corner of the civilized world." The only thing he found to criticize in Canada was the bread, which he says was generally sour, dark-coloured and bitter.

John Howison, of the East India Company, adds nothing of moment to our gallery of pictures, beyond a characteristically oriental description of the Thousand Islands, the scene reminding him of the Happy Islands in the Vision of Mirzah. By the way, I had almost forgotten to mention that he found "nothing the least interesting or remarkable" in Kingston; but pauses to wonder why the seat of government had not been removed there from York, the former, "although not altogether unexceptionable, having from its position and resources many more claims to this distinction than York."

Time will not permit us to linger with Talbot, except to note in passing that he praised unreservedly the comfort of the river steamers plying between Quebec and Montreal; that he refers to the Bank of Montreal, in a patronizing way, as that "infant concern," and solemnly condemns the "grossness of manners and semi-barbarism" of Canadians.

Later visitors—McGregor in 1833, Theller in 1837, Arfwedson in 1834, Brown in 1840, Walker in 1839, Kohl in 1856, Trollope in 1861, and Berry in 1878—must also for the most part be brushed unceremoniously aside. Kohn was not at all properly impressed with the dignity of Bytown; but praises the "vast and solid quays of freestone" at Montreal, "for the like of which London itself sighs in vain." Trollope mentions, with dubious appreciation, the plank walks of Toronto. "I should say," he remarks, "that the planks are first used at Toronto, then sent down to Montreal, and when all but rotted out there, are again floated off to be used in the thoroughfares of the old French capital." His comment on Montreal is brief and pithy: "Over and beyond Sir William Logan, there is at Montreal for strangers the drive around the mountain, not very exciting, and there is the tubular bridge." His final fling is at Sherbrooke: "I have said," he remarks, "that the Canadians hereabouts are somewhat slow. As we were driving back to Sherbrooke it became necessary that we should rest for an hour or so in the middle of the day, and for this purpose we stopped at a village inn. It was a large house, in which there appeared to be three public sitting-rooms of ample size, one of which was occupied as a bar. In this there were congregated some six or seven men, seated in armchairs round a stove, and among them I placed myself. No one spoke a word either to me or to any one else. No one smoked, and no one read, nor did they even whittle sticks. I asked a question, first of one and then of another, and was answered with monosyllables. So I gave up any hope in that direction, and sat staring at the big stove in the middle of the room, as the others did. Presently another stranger entered, having arrived in a waggon as I had done. He entered the room and sat down, addressing no one, and addressed by no one. After a while, however, he spoke. "Will there be any chance of dinner here?" he said. "I guess there'll be dinner by-and-by," answered the landlord; and then there was silence for another ten minutes, during which the stranger stared at the stove. "Is that dinner any way ready?" he asked again. "I guess it is," said the landlord. And then the stranger went out to see after his dinner himself. When we started, at the end of an hour, nobody said anything to us. The driver 'hitched' on the horses, as they call it, and we started on our way, having been charged nothing for our accommodation. That some profit arose from the horse provender is to be hoped."

In justice to Trollope, one must not overlook his fine tribute to the splendid site and architecture of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and to that noble piece of Norman, the University building here in Toronto. "The university," he says, "will take rank after, but next to, the buildings at Ottawa. It will be the second piece of noble architecture of Canada, and, as far as I know, on the American continent." Some of us will be inclined to think that Trollope's judgment still holds good.

A word or two from Dr. Walter's "Trifles from My Portfolio" may be regarded as a wholesome corrective. "They showed us," he says, "Chrystler's Farm, a scene of some bloodshed in the late war; and our guide appeared to suppose that this slight affair was as well known to Fame as Marathon or Waterloo."

I wonder if there may not be some truth in the comparison which James B. Brown draws, in his "Views of Canada," between the courtesy and real politeness of French-Canadians of all ranks, and the comparative absence of these qualities among English-speaking Canadians; as well as in his shrewd guess that the somewhat patronizing attitude of the latter toward the former, whom they find lacking in certain hardier qualities, has done much to "widen the breach which customs, laws, and language naturally placed between the races."

From Berry there is space for only one morsel of wisdom (or folly, as the case may be). He visited Ottawa about July, 1878, and informs his readers that the chief industries of the capital are heat, politics, and most infamous lucifer matches. O Shade of Eddy, listen to that!

From Lady Monck we get no balm for our wounded feelings. "We are much disgusted," she writes, in 1864, "with the squalid look of Ottawa . . . the streets were so rough, like dirt roads . . . looks as if it was at 't'other end of nowhere' . . . the hotel clean but third-rate, and the food looked and tasted uncivilized."

I am not sure that we can legitimately count Susanna Moodie among our visitors from over the water, but after all when she wrote "Roughing it in the Bush" (1832), and even "Life in the Clearings" (1840), she was studying Canadian life and character from the point of view of an Old Country woman. In any event, one would not wish to overlook her shrewd comments, often severe but never unkindly, on the manners and customs of our forefathers in Upper Canada. Some of her criticism has no very direct application to present conditions; but a good deal of it we may still take to heart—if we have now reached a sufficiently humble mood.

Mrs. Moodie is a born story-teller, and she is hardly within sight of Quebec before she has some of her fellow-passengers commenting on the falls of Montmorency:

"It may be a' vera fine," says one, "but it looks na' better to my thinkin' than hanks o' white woo' hung out o'er the bushes."

"Weel," cries another, "thae fa's are just bonnie; 'tis a braw land nae doubt, but no' just so braw as auld Scotland."

"Hoot, mon! hauld your clavers," said a third, "We shall a' be lairds here, and ye maun wait a muckle time before thae wad think aucht of you at hame,"

I do not think we have had any light on Belleville from earlier visitors, but here is Susanna Moodie on the market-place at Belleville:

"It is curious to watch the traits of character exhibited in buyer and seller. Both exceed the bounds of truth and honesty. The one, in his eagerness to sell

his goods, bestowing upon them the most unqualified praise; the other depreciating them below their real value, in order to obtain them at an unreasonably low price.

"‘Fine beef, ma’am,’ exclaims an anxious butcher, watching with the eye of a hawk a respectable citizen’s wife as she paces slowly and irresolutely in front of his stall, where he has hung for sale the side of an ox, neither the youngest nor fattest. ‘Fine, grass-fed beef, ma’am—none better to be had in the district. What shall I send you home—sirloin, ribs, a tender steak?’

"‘It would be a difficult matter to do that,’ responds the good wife, with some asperity in look and tone. ‘It looks hard and old; some lean cow you have killed, to save her from dying of consumption.’

"‘No danger of the fat setting fire to the lum,’ suggests a rival in the trade. ‘Here’s a fine veal, ma’am, fattened upon the milk of two cows.’

"‘Looks,’ says the comely dame, passing on to the next stall, ‘as if it had been starved on the milk of one.’"

When Mrs. Moodie discusses the women of Upper Canada, one feels that she must be on familiar ground, and whatever she says must be accepted unreservedly, for it is, of course, a well-known fact that one woman never misjudges another.

"Among the women," she says, "a love of dress exceeds all other passions. . . . Could Raphael visit Canada in rags, he would be nothing in their eyes beyond a common sign painter. . . . The Canadian women, while they retain the bloom and freshness of youth, are exceedingly pretty, but these charms soon fade. . . . The early age at which they marry, and are introduced into society, takes from them all awkwardness and restraint. A girl of fourteen can enter a crowded ballroom with as much self-possession as a matron of forty. . . . I have hardly ever seen a really plain Canadian girl in her 'teens, and a downright ugly one is almost unknown. . . . The Canadian lady dresses well and tastefully and carries herself easily and gracefully."

I suppose we all knew that our grandmothers, or great-grandmothers, were politely supposed to be "delicate," but how, or why, has remained a mystery to most of us. Mrs. Moodie does not throw much light on the why, but she gives us some idea of the how. "This term *delicate*," she says, "is a favourite one with young ladies here, but its general application would lead you to imagine it another term for *laziness*. It is quite fashionable to be *delicate*, but horribly vulgar to be considered capable of enjoying such a useless blessing as good health. I knew a lady who, when I first came to the colony, had her children daily washed in water almost hot enough to scald a pig. On being asked why she did so, as it was not only an unhealthy practice, but would rob the little girls of their fine colour, she exclaimed, ‘Oh, that is just what I do it for. I want them to look *delicate*. They have such red faces, and are as coarse and healthy as country girls.’" Poor little beggars!

Mrs. Moodie’s pictures of family life in Upper Canada are somewhat bewildering. She pats us on the shoulder with one hand, and boxes our ears with the other. "The harmony," she says, "that reigns among the members of a Canadian family is truly delightful. They are not a quarrelsome people in their own homes. No contradicting or disputing, or hateful rivalry is to be seen between Canadian brothers and sisters. They cling together through good and ill report, like the bundle of sticks in the fable; and I have very seldom found a real Canadian ashamed of owning a poor relation. This to me is a beautiful feature in the Canadian character."

Kind of her to say so—but wait, here comes the slap!

"The simplicity, the fond, confiding faith of childhood, is unknown in Canada. There are no children here. The boy is a miniature man—knowing, keen, and wide awake; as able to drive a bargain and take an advantage of his juvenile companion as the grown-up, world-hardened man. The girl, a gossiping flirt, full of vanity and affectation, with a premature love of finery, and an acute perception of the advantages to be derived from wealth, and from keeping up a certain appearance in the world. . . . Age, in Canada, is seldom honoured. You would imagine it almost a crime for anyone to grow old—with such slighting, cold indifference are the aged treated by the young and strong. It is not unusual to hear a lad speak of his father as the 'old fellow,' the 'old boy,' and to address a grey-haired man in this disrespectful and familiar manner. This may not be apparent to the natives themselves, but it never fails to strike every stranger that visits the colony."

Now a word or two for the men. "Men in Canada," says Mrs. Moodie, "may call one another rogues and miscreants, in the most approved Billingsgate, through the medium of the newspapers, which are a sort of safety-valve to let off all the bad feelings and malignant passions floating through the country, without any dread of the horsewhip. Hence it is the commonest thing in the world to hear one editor abusing, like a pickpocket, an opposition brother; calling him *a reptile, a crawling thing, a calumniator, a hired vendor of lies.*"

Nevertheless, Mrs. Moodie had on the whole a warm spot in her heart for the people of Upper Canada. "They are naturally a fine people," she says, "and possess capabilities and talents, which, when improved by cultivation, will render them second to no people in the world, and that period is not far distant."

Finally, let me invite Dr. Locke to bask in the warmth of her praise of Toronto, in grateful contrast to the cold malignity of earlier travellers. "There is," says Mrs. Moodie, "a fresh, growing, healthy vitality about this place that cannot fail to impress a stranger very forcibly the first time he enters it. He feels instinctively that he sees before him the strong throbbing heart of this gigantic young country, and that every powerful vibration from this ever-increasing centre of wealth and civilization infuses life and vigour through the whole length and breadth of the province."

Now I do not know that you will agree with me that there is, even at the present day, some food for serious thought in these opinions of visitors to the Canada of long ago. If you do, I think I may stand excused for taking up so much of your time. The appeal, if there is any, is to you as men and women rather than as library workers; but also as librarians it may not have been unprofitable to remind you that we have here a considerable corner of the field of Canadiana which lies neglected, and which yet would richly repay cultivation.

A list of books of travel in Canada might perhaps be included in some future issue of the Selected List of Books.

REV. MR. LEE: I think it would be a great mistake just to listen to this very able address from the Chair without commenting upon it. We have listened to a very agreeable and very instructive and very entertaining address. I wonder if some of those ancient mariners could come on this gathering this afternoon what their impression would be. They would find here, I suppose, a highly intelligent and highly cultivated, but very docile and very quiet community. I believe that their opinions might be very entertaining if we could have them, but this afternoon we have had a resumé of the ancient men of hundred years ago or thereabouts who came to Canada and who left their opinions in history. I am sure that we have all enjoyed greatly Mr. Burpee's address. I think we ought to tell him so; we ought

to show in a very hearty and emphatic way we have appreciated very much, the address of this afternoon. Now, Mr. President, I would like very much to move—I would ask the Secretary to put it—that a very cordial vote of thanks of this Ontario Library Association at this Annual Meeting be passed to Mr. Burpee for his address this afternoon.

Vote of thanks put, audience rising to their feet and showing in a clapping of hands their appreciation of the president's address.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall now have "Report on the Ontario Library Summer School of 1911."

Miss B. Mabel Dunham, Berlin, read the following report:

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL 1911.

BY MISS B. MABEL DUNHAM, B.A., BERLIN.

When, at the close of the session of the Ontario Library Summer School, I had made my report and drawn the cheque for my services, I comforted myself that my duties were over. Little did I dream that nearly a year later when the memory of these four weeks in Toronto had faded like a midsummer night's dream, I should appear before the Ontario Library Association to render, for a second time, an account of my connection with the Ontario Library Summer School.

It is not one of the duties of the Instructor-in-charge of the school to report to the Ontario Library Association, it was not so nominated in the bond. I can readily understand, however, the deep interest this Association must feel in the conduct and success of the school. So it is with my full consent that I am arraigned before your tribunal. In the time at my disposal, I shall try to give you some idea of the work undertaken and accomplished by the school.

The first intimation I had that the Minister of Education had acceded to the oft-repeated request of this Association for the establishment of a Summer School for the training of librarians, was from Mr. Nursey at the Guelph District Library Institute meeting held last year at Guelph on February 28. In answer to my inquiry, Mr. Nursey stated that the school would probably be held in Toronto.

Now I am old-fashioned enough to refuse to believe that the City of Toronto is in all respects the hub of the universe and self-satisfied enough to maintain that, as far as library methods are concerned and facilities for holding a Library Summer School for the purpose of training the librarians employed in the small public libraries of Ontario, the Berlin Public Library is second to none in the province. This little affectation of superiority is only natural. There is something in the air they breathe down Berlin way. Everything they have is the best. If it isn't, it ought to be and first thing you know it is. When the Library Board heard of the proposed Summer School, their minds ran in the same channel as mine. They came from Berlin too. A delegation was immediately primed up with all the arguments pro and con, and despatched to Mr. Nursey's office with instructions to spare no effort to bring the School to Berlin. Never was a worthy cause more ardently supported and lost. Mr. Nursey was obdurate. He lived in Toronto.

There are people who sulk when they can't get what they want. It is just a little way they have and it makes them feel better, I suppose. Berlin people don't sulk. It's against their economic principles. So Mr. Nursey was assured that, although he was making what was in their opinion a very serious mistake, he still had the sympathy and could depend upon the co-operation of the Berlin Library Board.

They were put to the test sooner than they had anticipated. Just two weeks before the time set for the opening of the school, Mr. Nursey asked me by telephone to assume the responsibilities of the Instructor-in-charge. At the same time he addressed a letter to the Board asking them to release me. To both these requests, Mr. Nursey received what he considered at the time a favorable reply.

I took a trip to Toronto to get a grasp of the situation. I found that the Inspector had not been idle. He placed before me a list of the subjects on the curriculum, a list of the students to be taught and a list of the instructors and lecturers whose duty it would be to teach. If anyone has been harboring hard feelings against me because of not having been invited to attend the school or to teach or because good advice in regard to the curriculum was not acted upon, or because the salary received was not proportionate to the service rendered, I have this to say, in all fairness, you must transfer those feelings to Mr. Nursey.

My work as Instructor-in-charge was the general supervision of the school and the teaching of cataloguing and general library methods, including shelf-listing, accessioning, reports, fines and overdues, charging systems, preparation of books for circulation and filing of cards. I taught in all thirty-five hours, besides those of which no record was kept, was present every day during the entire session of the school with two days extra before the opening and one day after the closing. I have spent less strenuous months.

The other instructors on the staff were:—

Miss Spereman, who served in the dual capacity of instructor and student of the school. She gave four lectures on children's work and corrected at night all the catalogue cards submitted by the students during the day.

Miss Andrews, who gave five hours' practice work in classification.

Miss Frances Staton and Miss Moir, who gave demonstrations in reference work and set problems for night work.

Miss Bessie Staton, who lectured three hours on children's work.

Miss Young, who gave five lectures and some practice work in classification.

Mr. Henderson, who gave demonstration in book-binding and repairing.

The lecturers were:—

Dr. Horning, who gave a lecture the first hour of every day—20 in all—on the history of English Literature.

Mr. Locke, who gave two very interesting talks on library economy and administration, covering every phase of the subject from the folly of note-taking to the effective expulsion of book-agents.

Mr. Hardy, who gave six hours on the history and development of libraries, library publicity, and library buildings. Many Ontario libraries were shown on the canvas.

Mr. Carson and Mr. Caswell, who gave five lectures on reference work and book-purchasing respectively.

Mr. Langton, who gave an address on libraries and local history.

Dr. Colquhoun, who paid the school a complimentary visit at the close of the session, delivering a brief address.

And Mr. Nursey, the guide and father of us all, who compressed what he knew about travelling libraries and "the Act" into the compass of three short hours, and proved himself to be at once a strong support and a sympathizing friend.

The students came from far and near; from Ft. William, Sault Ste. Marie, Bracebridge and Owen Sound on the north, from Port Elgin, Sarnia and Windsor on the west, from Chatham and Niagara Falls on the south, from Port Hope, Cobourg, Peterborough and Morrisbourg on the east, and from Hamilton, Fergus,

Woodstock, Palmerston, Trenton, Berlin and Toronto. They came too, with as many different grades of qualifications and as many varied degrees of experience in library work. Twelve were chief or only librarians, seven were assistants, seven others had had absolutely no experience in library work, four were ex-librarians and one was the official classifier and cataloguer of the Education Department. They all came to be fed. Some wanted soup, others expected meat, a few craved for dessert, and there was only one item on the bill-of-fare—first course, bread, second course, more bread; third course the same.

The School was convened in the Domestic Science room of the Normal School; but as the desks of this room were found to be unsuited to the needs of the students, permission was obtained to use the large east room upstairs. This was the regular lecture room, but the lectures given by the Chief Librarian and members of the Toronto Public Library staff, with the exception of Mr. Caswell, were given in the Toronto Public Library. The books used for practice work in classification and cataloguing were loaned either from Mr. Nursey's travelling libraries or from the Education Department Library through the courtesy of Mr. Alley, but all books required for the reference work were consulted in the City Reference Library. Three of the branch libraries were also visited by the school in a body. Dewey decimal classifications, lists of subject headings, Cutter-Sanborn author tables, filing cabinets and other materials were loaned by the Library Bureau and the Office Specialty Company. All the note-books, catalogue cards and other necessary supplies were provided free of charge by the Department of Education.

The school opened on the fourteenth of June and closed on the twelfth of July. Lectures were an hour long and continued five days of the week from nine to twelve and from two to four and sometimes five in the afternoon. On several Saturdays, two hours of the morning were spent in practice work under the supervision of the instructor-in-charge. Problems and the revision of notes occupied the evenings. The excessive heat of the season sapped our energies and temporarily depleted our numbers—in one case, permanently.

At the suggestion of Mr. Nursey, no examination was held at the end of the term but the students were graded into three classes, A, B and C, on their note-books and practice work. The following records were consulted in estimating the relative standing of the students.

1. Attendance—Regularity and punctuality.
2. Dr. Horning—Notes.
3. Miss Young—Practice work.
4. Mr. Hardy—Notes.
5. Miss Andrews—Practice work.
6. Miss F. Staton—Practice work.
7. Miss Moir—Practice work.
8. Miss Dunham—Notes on cataloguing.
9. Miss Dunham—General notes.
10. Miss Dunham—Practice work.

These reports were submitted to the Inspector and verified by him. Certificates were then prepared, duly signed, sealed and delivered, to the students completing the course. Students who attended more or less irregularly, submitting no notes or practice work, were ranked "occasionals." Of the thirty-one entering the course, only twenty-three were awarded certificates.

Of the success of the school I shall have little to say. It would sound better from other lips than mine. This much I will say. Not a single student left without expressing to me personally some appreciation of the benefits derived from the

course of study; while both the Minister of Education and the Inspector have received from the students of the school letters of grateful congratulation. Dr. Horning also received a letter of commendation. All of these expressions, I have every reason to believe, were sincere. In the light of the facts it is fair reasoning to say that the Ontario Library School has justified its existence.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall have a paper on "Classification of Some Recent Books," by Miss Edna Poole, of the Toronto Public Library.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOME RECENT BOOKS.

BY MISS EDNA W. POOLE, B.A., THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO.

Whatever system of classification we use, whether the Dewey Decimal, the Cutter expansive or some more or less elaborate scheme evolved in our own individual brain, we find that after all, classification can be only relative and from its very nature must be largely artificial. For this reason all using the same system often do not apply it in the same way. There are always two or more possible numbers in any scheme for a book, depending on the prominence the author gives one or another aspect of this subject, and so in each case, a choice between these numbers must be made. This choice will depend on various things—on the broadness of the classifier's mind, on the kind of classification he is making, *i.e.* technical or not, and always on the requirements of his own particular library.

I have here eight or ten books of the past year, all more or less familiar to you probably, and I shall take the liberty of explaining to you, where they have been classified in this library according to the Dewey system and give some reasons for the decisions.

We have A. M. Simon's "Social Forces in American History" which is numbered 330.9: this number, as all users of Dewey know, is a very hard-worked one, embracing as it does economic and social conditions. The author of Social Forces says in his preface, that he has attempted "to trace the various interests that have arisen and struggled in each social stage, and to determine the influence exercised by those contending interests in the creation of social institutions." He shows how throughout the whole history of the United States, the wealthy class has been a privileged class, but he presages the decadence of capitalism and the ultimate victory of labour. To some classifiers the book may seem to belong in the number 973, beginning as it does with the discovery of America and tracing its development down to within the last twenty years, but it is the development along social lines rather than history—in the sense of the 900 division of Dewey.

A book giving authentic information regarding the women wage-earners of New York City, is entitled "Making Both Ends Meet; The Income And Outlay of New York Working Girls." It is the result of personal investigation into the condition of women workers, made by the two authors, Sue Ainslie Clarke and Edith Wyatt. Three locations for the book occur at once to the classifier—331.83 Dewey's number for food, clothes and shelter of the labouring classes—331.4 the number for labour of women, and 396.5 a subdivision for employment under women's position and treatment. The number we have chosen is 331.4, first because the book treats the matter from the standpoint of labour and capital, rather than from the standpoint of women, and secondly—and this is a more or less local reason—we wish to keep all our material on labour of women together and this number seems the most general one for such material. I might add that in looking over

catalogues received recently from other libraries, I have found the book classed in the three different places I have mentioned. Keeping these numbers in mind, here is Olive Schreiner's "Woman and Labour" classed in 396—the title would guide one to the same number as the book we just discussed, but Mrs. Schreiner reviews the whole sociological history of woman and her place in the sphere of human usefulness. The book is primarily written for that purpose.

It is unfortunate that a choice must be made between two or three almost equally suitable numbers for a book such as Prof. Abbott's "The Common People of Ancient Rome," dealing as it does not only with the economic conditions of the ancient city, but also with the language and literature, the occupations and amusements of the Roman people. A chapter is even devoted to the cost of living and he makes us envy the Latin housewife who bought butter at 9.8 cts. a pound and eggs at 5.1 a dozen. We have numbered the book 913.37, the number for social life and customs of Ancient Rome, and by giving the subject Latin language and literature as well as Rome, Ancient (Social life and customs), we bring out both aspects and thus enable the reader to find the book in the catalogue more readily.

Often the title gives a very inadequate idea of the material within the book and "Good Engineering Literature" by Harwood Frost is not as the title would seem to indicate, a bibliography of books on engineering, but an outline of the fundamentals of literary expression and the application of them to a special line of work. Further, it shows the relationship between author and publisher, explains the process of bookmaking, etc., and lastly gives some aid to the engineer in the selection and reading of his professional literature. We have located it in 029, literary methods and labour savers, the numbers suggesting themselves, being 655, which embraces relation of author and publisher and proofreading, or 808, since a great part of the book is devoted to rhetoric and composition.

Here is a book with the ambiguous title—"What Is and What Might Be." We find it to be simply a study of education in general and elementary education in particular and the number chosen for it is 370.1. Mr. Holmes discusses the problems that exist in Great Britain, and this book has undoubtedly aroused much interest in that country on the subject of elementary education.

"The Great Illusion," by Ralph Norman Angell Lane, better known to us under his pseudonym, Norman Angell, is an argument against war from the economic standpoint. The number 172.4, International ethics, peace and war, seems to fit it exactly and just as we are putting it on the shelf as quite satisfactorily located, the number 341.3 law of war, occurs to our mind and we wonder if after all the book does not treat the matter from the economic standpoint, rather than from the ethical. We look over it carefully again—the author attempts to prove that peace is based on material advantage—the aspect is practical rather than ideal and so the classification is changed to 341.3 and a note of this decision is made in our invaluable supplement to the Dewey index.

After classifying "The Great Illusion," it is a relief to take up a book that falls as it were, into its correct class number at once and such an one "The Betrayal" by Lord Beresford seems to be. It is a discussion of the naval policy of Great Britain and the author criticizes severely the administration of the past ten years. 359 the number for navy is, of course, the classification for this very interesting book.

Thus in our day's work we pass from one subject to another, always without warning — from suffrage to socialism, from ethics to engineering — each book a new problem to solve, a new world to explore.

MISS STEARNS: Would you recommend the decimal system for small libraries, say 800 or 900 volumes? In that case would you go to the trouble of putting 913.47 or would you simply use the 913?

MISS POOLE: I should not think it was necessary in small libraries. We only use the numbers without the decimal point. We use the decimal point in our Reference library.

MISS STEARNS: You would not use it in a small public library?

MISS POOLE: No.

MISS STEARNS: When in doubt how long do you keep a book out of circulation before making up your mind?

MISS POOLE: We try not to keep the book from the public very long.

THE PRESIDENT: A paper will be read by Miss Annie T. O'Meara of London, on "Classification of Public Documents, Pamphlets and Miscellaneous matter."

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, PAMPHLETS, MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

BY MISS ANNIE T. O'MEARA, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, LONDON.

That there is much valuable information in government publications admits of no denial, but how to make this information most accessible to those requiring assistance, is the problem which is perplexing,—until a solution is reached.

In most Ontario libraries, public documents are looked upon as public nuisances, and are filed away as something of no value. When the reference librarian becomes acquainted with the contents of these documents, their enormous value is surprising, and they begin to meet appreciation. When such matter is accessible, a demand for material is often found, based on an interest that has not been newly created, but merely latent. Very often, periodicals, government publications, pamphlets, clippings, etc., are among the best assets of the Public Library. Private libraries, not infrequently, contain the best known reference books, but the Public Library is often the only place where fragmentary material is available. It is therefore our duty, both for economy of time, and for efficient public service, to have this matter in its most accessible form. Possibly the best thing to do, is to tell you of the arrangement adopted by the London Public Library as the most convenient and practical scheme with which I am acquainted.

It has sometimes been suggested that government publications, like other library material, be classified according to Dewey.

In the London Public Library this method is allowed with regard to such special reports as the "Falls of Niagara" by J. W. W. Spencer, issued under the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines in 1905-06. This publication came to us as an ordinary blue book, and the value of the material seemed to warrant that it be bound, catalogued according to Dewey, and inserted among those of its kind in the general library.

Sometimes there are issued books in special editions, such as the "Selkirk Range," by A. O. Wheeler in 1905; "Farm Weeds of Canada," by G. H. Clarke and Jas. Fletcher in 1906; and Dr. Seath's report on "Education for Industrial Purposes" in 1911. Just here reference might be made to atlases, to the regular reports of the Department of Agriculture, and of the Fruit Growers' Association, all of which are similarly treated, that is, classified and catalogued as ordinary books. In the case of such special works classified without reference to their being

public documents, a *colored* shelf-list card might be made and inserted with the government shelf-list, should a complete list of government publications be wanted for checking purposes.

In regard to all other publications, when it comes to a question of following Dewey,—or otherwise,—a series of difficulties arises immediately:—

1. Many volumes contain reports and papers on widely different subjects.
2. A series of publications, in which each volume treats on a different topic, would be broken up and scattered throughout the library.
3. A number of inquirers would know the series, but might be ignorant of either the exact title or the author's name. The principle of "every work on a certain topic being in a certain place" is admirable, but when one volume may contain articles on many different subjects, it would be quite out of the question for those libraries with a limited expenditure for binding, to break up a volume into its various parts, so that the principle might be put into practice.

For all government documents,—Federal and Provincial,—have a checking list, whether these be regular reports, or books in special editions. This checking-list enables one to detect faulty distribution of regular reports, and the advent of new material. These publications form the main portion of the fragmentary material,—with pamphlets, clippings, and those periodicals not indexed in the Reader's Guide, following next in importance.

The "blue books" checked, should be examined as to contents, and temporary reference or "where to look" cards be made, until the arrival of the bound volumes of the Sessional papers. Tracings for these temporary "where to look" may be made inside the cover. These blue books then, are placed on the shelf according to the Department, and according to the year. On the receipt of the bound Sessional papers, examine and compare them with the original blue book. See if anything has been omitted from the Sessional paper which would warrant the preservation of the original report, in which case, the blue book would be bound, or classified as a pamphlet.

Sessional papers are accessioned, arranged according to their year and number, and shelf-listed according to their actual position on the shelves. Each special Department acquires its own notation, arranged to bring the volumes into the position described. Author and title entries of reports included in the Sessional papers are made and inserted in the general catalogue *when important*. Subject reference cards are made where considered valuable; these *permanent* reference cards supersede those temporarily made for the blue books, which are removed when the blue books are destroyed.

The daily Hansard is kept on file in a loose binder until the arrival of the bound volume of the "Debates in the House of Commons," which are shelf-listed and arranged according to year.

The "Votes and Proceedings of the Senate" are also filed until the arrival of the bound volumes of the "Debates of the Senate,"—which we receive through the courtesy of a member of that House.

The bills likewise, are filed in a binder, until they are superseded by the "Statutes of Canada." These bound numbers are all accessioned and then shelf-listed and arranged according to year.

This same plan (accessioning, shelf-listing and arrangement) is adopted with regard to the publications of our own province. The subject reference cards for these documents, in many instances, once made, will serve for all time, *e.g.* under the subject-heading "Blindness" reference might be made to the annual report of the Institute for the Blind, and under "Deafness" and "Deaf and Dumb," to

the annual report of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. For important *sections* of reports, analytic subject reference cards should be made.

The publications of the different provinces are treated similarly to those of Ontario.

Pamphlets, which are likely to be in constant demand, are arranged on the shelves with books of their class, and are fitted out with Gaylord's binders, which have proved convenient and practical. For pamphlets treating on the same broad subject, pamphlet boxes are employed, and these are inserted on the shelves under the regular Dewey classification, each pamphlet being classified as far as possible. To illustrate this point,—all the fragmentary material, historical or descriptive of London, we have inserted in one of these pamphlet boxes, which has its own special location under the regular system of classification. When a number of pamphlets, treating on the same phase of a subject, accumulate, it is well to have them bound in one volume, which is treated as a book and catalogued according to standard rules,—A. L. A., Simplified Library School Rules or Cutter. Pamphlets may be kept in vertical filing cabinets, provided for the purpose. They are not accessioned, but should be tagged, classified, and a shelf-list, which should be *absolutely* complete, be made. We use the prefix "P. M." before the Dewey number, for "pamphlets miscellaneous." Author and title references are made only when important, but subject reference cards, with well-chosen subject headings, are necessary and invaluable.

Clippings are inserted in envelopes with subject headings, and filed alphabetically,—as are portraits.

But with newspapers that are to be bound, reference cards for important articles and events are made, with reference to date, and inserted in the catalogue or "where to look" index; when it is desired to have a special index to local history, the card takes its place in that index.

For periodicals not indexed in the Readers' Guide, analytic subject reference cards are made.

Time will not permit dwelling longer on this matter,—I think all points have been referred to,—and I hope that there may be a little helpful suggestion found by some perplexed library worker. No attempt has been made to treat the subject from the standpoint of a library highly specialized for elaborate research, but we have put into execution a simple and practical method of arranging and cataloguing the material under discussion. It is to be hoped that our Government Printing Bureau will interest themselves in issuing an annual analytical index to all publications,—also a list of the year's publications for checking purposes, thus lightening the burden of the overworked librarian.

Government publications do not change materially,—but one does remark that those who now come to seek information as to civil service lists, new appointments, tenders for supplies, etc., are not those who were wont to frequent these shelves under the former régime. Perhaps the recent election can account for this. With apologies to Tennyson, verily,

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new,
And Parliamentarians fulfil themselves in many ways."

THE PRESIDENT: Miss O'Meara has given us an admirably fair statement of a subject that I think most of us are trying to neglect. I would ask Miss Reid of Chatham to read her paper.

Miss J. S. Reid read the following paper:

FINES AND CHARGES FOR OVERDUE, DAMAGED AND LOST BOOKS.

MISS JENNIE S. REID, CHATHAM.

The substance of this subject is the abuse of the privileges of the public library. The majority before me being librarians, I thought I could do no better than give you, along with the rules laid down in this regard, some of my experiences in dealing with the culprits.

In the first place I will treat with books overdue. Most of our books are allowed out for two weeks and can, if desired, be renewed for another two. We allow two books out on each card, a fiction and a non-fiction or two non-fiction. Any borrower may not retain his book for longer than the four weeks unless another member of the family loans him his card. This will allow him to have it four weeks longer. Otherwise he must leave book in for at least two days before taking it out again and run the chance of finding it in at the end of that time. I may say it is seldom necessary to renew one from fiction department. The more popular books are allowed out for seven days only with no renewal. We fine at the rate of three cents a day, allowing the next day as a day of grace. We have been asked why we do not allow three as the banks do. Some people boast that they have taken books for so long, naming the number of years, and have not yet had to pay a fine. A peculiar thing happened in connection with allowing the day of grace. A book was due Thursday. Friday was a holiday. The borrower returned it Monday afternoon and was surprised when asked for a nine cent fine. Had he returned in Monday morning we would have charged him six cents and on Saturday no fine. He said he did not consider the charge as fair, as according to his reasoning the book was due Thursday, he could not return it Friday—library being closed—Saturday was the day of grace—Sunday could not return it. It must be all right Monday. I would like to know which reasoning you consider the more fair.

It has been a puzzle to us to know just what is fair with regard to books coming due on Saturday. A rather amusing thing happened in this connection. A young man refused to pay a fine Monday afternoon, saying it had been too stormy for him to come with it on Saturday. Although I explained to him that I had been back and forth through the storm three times, that young man was lost—at least to us—as he said he would not take any more books if he had to pay a fine. We had given the matter considerable thought and had decided that if we allowed Monday we would be giving the borrower too much time, particularly with the seven day books. Too many of these would be taken out Saturday and not returned until a week from the following Tuesday morning—making it very little use to put them up as seven day. We were very sorry but found it necessary to disappoint the young man. We have reminders, as we call them,—Postal cards on which is printed “The book No.——Taken out——Date of issue——Should have been returned——Date due——. A fine of three cents imposed. If not returned at the expiration of two weeks an additional fine of twenty-five cents will be imposed. If the book be not returned in six weeks from date of issue legal proceedings shall be immediately taken to recover the value of the same, with all fines and charges. By order of the Board.”

.....Librarian.

In a great many cases once receiving a card it is never necessary to send another. Some borrowers look upon them as dinners.

In the case of damaged books,—it is difficult to keep the books in perfect shape for circulation with the open shelf system. In a rush on Saturday books

come in with loose leaves. One person returns the book. A friend comes with her and wants to take it back on her card. It may be she has started to read it. We let her have it. (It is difficult to refuse such patrons without offending them and so injuring circulation.) When she returns it we glance through it and it may be we do not miss those leaves. Those leaves are lost. If the book has gone out once or twice after the leaves are lost, we are very often able to trace the leaves, as we keep a short record on book card of borrowers who have had the book.

In the cases of clipping paragraphs from the centres of pages and notes from the back it is impossible to find the destroyers. We have questioned the ones who have had the book out, only to be answered that it was either that way when they took it or it was all right when they returned it. Recently a book was returned which had been left on a radiator and cover was scorched near back of book—thinking a piece of cloth put on around the back would mend it O.K. I charged a quarter. On close examination I found that from the scorch several of the leaves were ready to crack off, so think I should have charged her more as the book will not stand rebinding but must be replaced.

The amount we charge for a lost book depends upon its age and condition. In some instances its age is the reason for its condition, but in others it has nothing to do with it. For an old valuable book which it would be difficult for us to replace we charge the limit price—the value of the book, and the same for new up-to-date books. For others we charge according to what it would cost us to replace them.

MISS STEARNS: I would like to ask somebody here if there is not a postal regulation in Canada against dunning a person on a post card? We have discovered that a person can sue the library for sending a postal. Then I would like to ask Miss Reid if she holds up a ticket for an unpaid fine?

MISS REID: No, trust to their honesty.

MISS STEARNS: I was in a city where they had in the neighborhood of 4,000 cards held up on account of unpaid fines and it was in the children's room of that library. Four thousand cards held because, forsooth, a small boy or small girl had not his or her book back on time. And there was that great institution with an endowment of several millions of dollars, with an appropriation from that town of \$400,000 a year, and that institution was holding up a boy's or girl's card because he or she owed a penny. I took it up with the librarian. I said: "You pretend to do children's work here and look what you have here—4,000 cards held up. Why not take up each one and send the cards to Ike Cohen, or whoever the boy was, with a little note returning to him his card and saying that it was held there on account of a fine but you proposed not to charge him that fine, if he agreed to take good care of the book." The librarian adopted the suggestion and I think it cost them \$40.00 for postage. Those cards were returned to those children. I go to that library every year and you would be astonished at the number of those children that resumed the use of that library. The parents will not give them the penny, and why should the library be a money-making institution? Why should you hold up a boy's card on account of his not having a penny?

REV. MR. LEE: There is a question that came up before me as Chairman of our library, and that is: What to do in regard to a book that came out of a home where there had been an infectious disease? Now, I would like to know what the practice is in that regard, say, in the library here in Toronto. Say a book is loaned out of a house where an infectious disease is and that house is fumigated and the book is returned, is it taken back into the library or is it destroyed?

THE PRESIDENT: In Ottawa it is in the hands of the Medical Health Officer.



Toronto Public Library, Reference Library, College and St. George Streets.

MISS STEARNS: I think it gives a greater feeling of security on the part of the Board if it is burned in the place where the disease is. We never charge a person for that book.

THE PRESIDENT: I now call on Miss H. Young for her paper on, "Subject Headings."

SUBJECT HEADINGS.

BY MISS HESTER YOUNG, B.A., UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY.

The assignment of subject headings is a bewildering task to any classifier or cataloguer.

The expression "subject headings" cannot be found in any of the standard dictionaries or encyclopaedias, although I have not been able to consult Webster's New International Dictionary. Librarians, however, have agreed in defining the term as "A name of a subject used as a heading, under which books relating to that subject are entered." This definition reiterates the component parts of the name without elucidating them. A bulky definition which may perhaps be used as a working guide is this; A subject-heading is the *name* of a division or subdivision of knowledge which is used as a designation or class name, under which are listed all books or parts of books, which bear upon that branch of knowledge.

This branch of knowledge is called a subject and its name becomes a heading or something used at the top of something else. Originally a subject heading was the top line on a printed page and appeared only *once* for any number of book entries from ten to a thousand or more, now it is the top line on a card and is repeated for every book entry made. This seems necessary but cumbersome. Could only one entry be made on a *guide* card and the cards to be filed arranged in sets, that is, an author card with the subject headings indicated in alphabetical order on the back, could serve as a guide for filing subject cards, which would be made without heading? The author card would be the last card filed. Would this method lead to confusion and would it save any time?

How do we find subject headings? By examining each book carefully from title page to index and noting the topic or topics treated in it. The possible headings must be compared and as many as possible dispensed with, until there remain only the most specific headings or sets of headings which will adequately express the nature of the book.

A book such as Edser's —"Heat" is an example of the book simple. Its one theme is heat and it can be given the heading "Heat," which is the same as the name of its class-mark, but here is a book which bears the title 'Physics' and contains large sections on Heat, Electricity, Mechanics, etc. It embraces so many of the sub-classes of Physics that it is a general treatise on Physics, and may be given that subject-heading, and no further subject work, such as making the headings Electricity, Heat, etc., need be done, as it is understood that all books on the general subject of Physics contain much valuable material on all the sub-divisions. This book however, contains two important divisions which have not yet been accounted for, an excellent bibliography of the best recent books in physics, and a retrospect of the recent advances in physics, which is really a history of physics for the last ten years, such as one cannot expect to find duplicated any time soon. A classifier would, therefore, be amiss, who did not make the headings Physics—Bibliography, and Physics—History. With these and the heading Physics, the contents of the book are well accounted for.

Here is another book—"The True Relation of Capital and Labour." A young classifier made the following headings for the reasons assigned:

Economics: Because the book deals with two large divisions of Economics.

Capital: Because it is one of the main themes of the book.

Labour: Because it is the other main theme of the book.

Hours of labour: Because a large portion of the book is taken up in discussion of this problem.

Eight hour day: Because one whole chapter is devoted to this question.

It had to be pointed out that the classifier had been too lavish in the use of headings, and that by the method of exclusion the five headings could be reduced to two, Hours of Labour and Labour and Capital, with the use of two general references—

Capital and Labour, See
Labour and Capital.

Eight hour day, See
Hours of Labour.

The heading Economics was abandoned as being too general, when it was considered that Labour and Capital were the opposite sides of the same question. The heading Eight hour day was abandoned as being too specific and perhaps later necessitating the use of Six hour day, both of which could be better placed under the more general heading Hours of Labour.

We can have twenty headings or more, if necessary, but the great thing is to practise that rigid but generous economy which makes the fewest possible headings cover the book thoroughly and adequately.

We have to consider the form of the heading. Almost anything may be used as a heading as long as it expresses an idea,—a noun, a compound noun, two nouns joined by 'and,' a combination of an adjective and a noun, an inverted adjective and noun, a phrase, the name of a country, with sub-headings, such as History, Constitution.

So much freedom is left us in the choice of subject headings that it behooves us to be careful and sensible in our choice, trying as far as possible, to make the catalogue with its headings the best possible medium of communication between the reader barred out of Paradise and the books on their lonely shelves.

We cannot say as one writer does, "Except in the case of language and literature headings, use the noun with a subdivision instead of the adjective form, *e.g.* Electricity, bells, instead of Electric bells." Neither does the A. L. A. list advise this, for it arranges the headings Electric bells, Electric currents, etc., in their proper alphabetical place before Electricity. This seems to me the usage best suited to the wants of the reader, who when he classifies at all, does so speedily and specifically. He would hardly dream of the circumlocution—Electricity bells, or even of the general heading Bells, if he wanted to get books on electric bells. Several generalizations may, however, be made, such as this: Put names of literature and language under the adjectival form, because these forms may differ from the names of the countries in which the language or literature is current,—Gaelic language, Norse literature. Certain well defined sub-heads are used under the names of countries, as shown in the new A. L. A. list of subject headings under the heading United States. Such large classes as Philosophy, Geology, Political Science, are not used as sub-heads under country. I suppose because each has an existence independent of country limitations.

Sometimes it is necessary to abandon one heading for another or one form of heading for another. This is done to avoid double entry when a word or phrase has almost the same meaning as another word or phrase, or when words are inverted. When one heading is given up and another used in its place it is customary to enter the former only once with the word SEE written large, a sign-post to the heading which it has been decided to use. No entry under the abandoned heading should ever be allowed to creep into the catalogue. If the word Earthenware has been abandoned for its synonym Pottery, the entry should be Earthenware SEE Pottery, and all entries should be made under Pottery. So also with synonymous groups of words and inversions, *e.g.* Ecclesiastical costume SEE Church vestments, or Modern History SEE History, modern. The first heading is dead as far as your catalogue is concerned and has SEE for its tomb-stone.

We must discuss here the matter of additional or complementary headings, which make up the cataloguer's maze.

Certain subjects are merely allied, but not identical, and the books entered under one heading may be useful to a reader studying an allied subject, so the ingenious cataloguer has built up a huge system of references from a subject to its related subjects, and from each of the latter to each of its related subjects, and so on indefinitely. This reference from one subject to another is indicated by the words "See also," *e.g.* there is the entry Boulders See also Drift, Glaciers, Moraines, which means that under each and all of these headings may be found information on boulders, or on things very closely akin to boulders. Each of these headings Drift, Glaciers, Moraines, has attached to it a series of references to related subjects, so that an endless chain of references back and forth is created. This is useful but very bewildering. I sometimes think it would be better to leave references to allied subjects out of the catalogue altogether and regard the A. L. A. list of subject headings merely as a cataloguer's tool, as it is a technical compilation.

If we eliminate from the face of the author cards all tracings of title and editor cards, why could we not eliminate or greatly modify the use of references in the subject catalogue, especially when we will persist in entering them on cards in an unalphabetized jumble? Instead of having to transcribe these lists of references, it seems as if some use might be made of the information already so carefully collected in the A. L. A. list, by placing copies near the catalogue, each copy having on it a notice something like this: "This book contains suggestions for further headings under which you may find information about the subject in which you are interested. Only the headings underscored in red will be found in the catalogue." For this purpose, the reference from side of the page, would perhaps have to be cut out. Miss Briggs, in her introduction to the third edition of the A. L. A. list of subject headings gives the following advice: "Long lists of references to specific subjects may be avoided by general references, as for instance under Industrial Arts and under Manufactures "See also names of industries," but if there are few specific headings, it is better to enumerate them that the reader may see at a glance where further material may be found. Another method of shortening the list of references is to refer from the most general to the next less inclusive reading and from the latter to the next lower, *e.g.* Zoology. See also Vertebrates; Vertebrates See also Mammals; Mammals See also Carnivora, and so on to the specific animal.

The references in a card catalogue are more easily read if arranged in columns rather than in a solid paragraph with two or three columns on a card according to the length of the headings.

The cataloguer is advised to check headings and references as used, and to add new headings required.

THE PRESIDENT: Miss Barnstead will read her paper on the "Decimal System for Canada."

EXPANSION OF THE DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM FOR CANADA.

BY MISS WINIFRED G. BARNSTEAD, B.A., THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO.

History, it has been said, sometimes repeats itself, and at the outset it may not be inappropriate to advert for a moment, to a curious comparison which may be traced between Canada's development of independence in matters economic and commercial, and the development of her independence in matters relating to the classification of Canadiana. In both cases, the attitude of our neighbours in the United States has had something to do with the development of that independence.

In 1854, a reciprocity treaty was arranged between Canada and the United States. Thirteen years later, by the failure on the part of the United States to renew this treaty, Canada was deprived of that free interchange of commodities which at that time seemed necessary for her expansion and prosperity. This was at a time when the whole of America was in a state of unrest both commercially and politically. Canada was occupied with the problem of Confederation, the United States with reconstruction after the Civil War, and this disinclination on the part of the United States to continue the commercial relations which had previously existed, was a disappointment to all Canadians.

At first it was thought that the interests of the two countries were so connected that it was hopeless to attempt an independent commercial and economic development for Canada, but as the years passed, it was found that Canada, being thrown on her own resources, was not so helpless as it had been feared. Her economic and commercial independence was found to be possible.

In the year 1911 when the new edition of the Dewey classification was published, much disappointment was felt, not in commercial or political circles, but in the realm, smaller perhaps, but not less important, in which librarians are interested. The eminent American librarian had failed to include Canada in his expanded classification. This enlarged edition so far as the classification of Canadiana was concerned, was of no use. Canada was deprived of the benefit of a classification which, if Mr. Dewey had been able to undertake it, would probably have been as comprehensive and as minute as any library could desire, even those libraries which are specializing in Canadiana.

At first it was thought that Canada would have to wait until Mr. Dewey could find time to make some expansion suitable to her needs, but as the years passed, it was found that the libraries of Canada, being thrown on their own resources, were not so helpless as it had been feared, and the independence of Canadian libraries was found to be possible.

Now it is hoped that long before the new Dewey edition of 1920 or 30 is published, all the libraries of Canada will have classified their Canadiana according to some recognized and uniform Canadian scheme.

Already we hear of a classification from Mr. Scholefield of British Columbia, who is working out a system for his province. Mr. Honeyman of the Regina public library has suggestions to make regarding the proper division of Saskatchewan. Mr. Burpee, Mr. Carson and many others are interested in the problem, and by the co-operation of these librarians in the different provinces, a complete and adequate classification for Canadiana will, it is hoped, be eventually formulated.

Pending the formulation of such a complete and adequate scheme, the cataloguing department of the Toronto Public Library has drawn up a framework

which they thought suitable for their present needs, and upon which a more perfect classification might eventually be built. This framework I have been asked to discuss.

The scheme may be divided into two parts: The first part dealing with the period of time divisions, to represent which the numbers 971.01—971.07 have been taken; the second part dealing with localities, to represent which the numbers 971.1 to 971.9 have been taken. There is no part dealing with form divisions. 971 is the number, I need hardly say, assigned by Mr. Dewey to Canada.

The period or time divisions are the first to be considered. These divisions as they stand in this scheme of classification are very similar to those which have been in use in this library for the last ten years. In revising these divisions, we were able to dispense with some of them, and thus leave more numbers unused at the end to provide for future needs.

971.01 is the number for archives. The archives of a nation being the records relating to its constitutions, claims, rights, treaties, etc., must, if a separate number is not assigned, be put in a form division, or be placed in the general history number. In our library we found it would be more advantageous to have all our archives together rather than scattered through the general history of 971, and so the separate number 971.01 was given.

971.02 is the number which we have assigned to Constitutional history, and it too is perhaps a debatable number. Many libraries prefer to have all their Constitutional history placed with the law documents in 342. This is the arrangement as outlined in the Dewey section for the United States. Obviously all texts and expositions or criticisms of texts would have to go there, but a discussion of the growth of the constitution is so closely interwoven with political history, that we decided to keep a number in the 900's for this aspect. On consultation with our Reference Department, this was found for working purposes to be more satisfactory.

I might just mention here, that any work dealing with the history of the constitution for any particular period, would naturally be placed in the number representing that period, e. g. Lord Durham's famous "Report" would go in 971.05, the number representing the period, 1791-1841.

Except for these first divisions .01 and .02 the period scheme is very similar to the period scheme given by Mr. Dewey for the United States. Thus the period of Early Settlement—1759 corresponds to Dewey's first period which he calls the Period of Discovery.

It is conceivable that some objection might be made to the year 1759 as the end of the Early period rather than 1763, the date of the Treaty of Paris. On the other hand, a careful consideration of this point has led us to decide in favour of 1759. The history of Canada up to this date is found in the records of the French explorers and fur traders and in the celebrated Jesuit Relations.

After the Fall of Quebec, the country was under military rule, and General Murray administered the affairs of the colony until Sir Guy Carleton came out as governor. This period of military rule was but the prelude to the years 1763-1791 when the chief work of the governor was, in the words of a recent writer, "To reconstitute the country and to reconcile the two rival races, the French and English."

Therefore, in closing our Early Settlement period with 1759, we put the years of military rule in with the subsequent period to which they seemed more nearly related.

The number 971.05 (with its expansions) standing for the period 1791-1841 needs some explanation. In this period we have three prominent events. The

war of 1812-15, The Rebellion of 1837-38 and The Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1841. Each of these events was given a special number. By the use of the decimal point, we were able to keep these under the general period. 971.053 being the War of 1812-15: 971.054 The Rebellion of 1837-38, and 971.059, the Union of Upper and Lower Canada.

Similarly 971.06 and .07 were subdivided, each outstanding event in our history thus receiving its separate number.

In a small library these finer divisions need not of course, be used. All material on the history of the Dominion since Confederation could e.g. be placed in 971.07 without using the divisions .074 and .075 for the Red River and North-west rebellions.

When we decided to expand for the provinces of Canada, we were forced to adopt the arrangement of the provinces as outlined in Dewey's skeleton scheme. This seemed unavoidable. Our library with its large section of Canadian history, numbering 1,264 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets, had already been classified generally. Other Canadian libraries had also been using the numbers given by Mr. Dewey.

In these circumstances it was considered advisable to keep the general numbers thus allowing a change to be made from the old to the new scheme with a minimum of alteration.

971.1 should have stood for Nova Scotia as being the oldest of the British North American colonies, now forming part of the Dominion. It would have been historically more correct, had we worked from the old to the new, from the east to the west. But the change would have entailed a large amount of work and the result, it was felt, would not justify the labour involved.

Within the provinces we followed as far as possible an orderly sequence—From north to south and from west to east. The authorities used for the division of the provinces into counties and cities were the Atlas issued by the Department of the Interior in 1908 and the latest available census reports.

By dividing each province into the general sections northern, western, southern, eastern, and central and grouping the counties under these sections, we have endeavored to anticipate the problem which will undoubtedly confront us before many years pass, namely changes in the division of our western provinces, and as a consequence the need for the insertion of new numbers. The boundary lines of divisions within the provinces in the west are not yet settled. The names that the counties now have will probably be retained, but as the county becomes more settled, it will no doubt be divided into smaller constituencies. New numbers can be provided for these constituencies by adding another figure after the decimal point, and they can be inserted under the section to which they belong.

The numbers which we have provided for the general geographical sections, northern, western, southern, central, etc., may also be used by smaller libraries who do not wish to use special numbers for finer divisions into counties.

In our library we have 112 books dealing with the counties of the Province of Quebec. It can be readily understood then, how much more convenient it would be that all the works on each particular county be placed together, rather than massed under the general number 971.4.

In these days when the work of the specialist is of such importance, it is desirable that those who have charge of the material for which he is seeking, should so arrange it that he shall have the quickest and easiest access to all that has been written. Therefore, in a library where many demands are made for information which must be given quickly, it is necessary that minute classification should be used.

The primary purpose of the Toronto Public Library in publishing this expanded scheme of classification for Canada, was to have an adequate scheme for their own needs. At the same time they hoped that the appearance of such a publication would help to arouse the interest of Canadian librarians in the important problem of providing a suitable classification for Canadians.

Such a workable and satisfactory scheme for all libraries, could only be obtained, it was felt, when on this subject there was a general consensus of opinion, and the various ideas of Canadian librarians were formulated and united into one comprehensive and adequate classification.

A DELEGATE: Mr. President, may I make a motion right here and I suppose it will have to be referred to the Resolution Committee, and that is: That the thanks of this Association be conveyed to Dr. Locke, Miss Barnstead and Miss Poole for their work in compiling this decimal classification for Canada. They have worked hard and they have handed it over to us, and we have had none of the worry at all in the working of this system out. I think it would be becoming to have such a resolution passed.

THE PRESIDENT: Decidedly so. It would be good if some means were found of printing this classification, as it would be of use not only to Canada but to the United States as the Dewey Classification of Canada is decidedly inadequate.

A DELEGATE: Could not this be published and each library using the Dewey Decimal System receive a copy of it?

THE PRESIDENT: I presume so. I do not know whether Dr. Locke has anything to say on that subject.

DR. LOCKE: We should be glad to furnish a copy, if any library wishes it.

THE PRESIDENT: The classification is still in a state of development.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. Chairman, there is a technical question arising there which I speak of with some diffidence. The arrangement of the Provinces, I understood from the paper, was taken from a classification of Mr. Dewey which had been adopted by some libraries already. It was not quite clear in paper how many libraries had adopted that, but it was clear that for the Toronto Public Library to change its classification in order to take a logical classification running from Nova Scotia to British Columbia or a classification according to a date would be an expensive thing for this particular library. Perhaps you could tell us, Mr. President, if the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa has ever adopted that classification or is ever likely to. In the next twenty years this classification will probably be in use by sixty or seventy libraries, many of which are beginning now, and it would seem advisable to have the numbers for the Provinces on a logical basis, either geographical or chronological. I just wondered if it would be possible to have this matter taken up and discussed by the persons who are concerned, especially with the financial aspect of it, before it has crystallized into a hard and fast system.

THE PRESIDENT: I am afraid as far as the library of Parliament is concerned Mr. Hardy's question is what Mr. Artemus Ward called a g-o-a-t. The Parliamentary library is notoriously behind the times. I do not know what the condition is in the legislative library here.

DELEGATE: I think practically all the libraries have adopted the decimal system. The smaller libraries have adopted this classification as published.

THE PRESIDENT: You refer to the new classification or the old one?

DELEGATE: The old one.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Dewey's new classification contains a section on Canada

which is outrageously inaccurate. Any suggestions to be made on this point? Mr. Hardy, do you feel like suggesting that the question be referred to any special committee?

THE SECRETARY: Might it be referred to the Executive Committee for consideration?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes. Before asking Mr. Nursey to give us an address on our library situation I want to put this in as an exhibit to the Presidential address (holding up picture). It is a picture of a British officer in furs. Inspector Nursey will be good enough to give us an address on "Our Library Situation."

MR. W. R. NURSEY, Inspector of Public Libraries, Toronto: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—To-day I have to read my Report. Probably you will not be disappointed that I find it necessary to do so.

OUR LIBRARY SITUATION.

WALTER R. NURSEY, INSPECTOR OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES, TORONTO.

Mr. President and Members of the Ontario Library Association,—To-day, as my remarks will consist largely of figures not readily remembered or marshalled, I have reduced my address to type.

Let me preface this epitome of the annual acts of the Inspector of Public Libraries, his acts of commission—leaving you to suggest those things which he ought to have done, or indicate those things, which from your standpoint you think he should not have done—by reminding you that I occupy the not altogether comfortable position of a "buffer:" a buffer between the Public Libraries Act, and the more or less clamorous and sometimes not easily satisfied outside library world. While I have no necessity for seeking shelter behind definitions it is well to remember that there are two kinds of "buffers."

This self-baptism of epithet is in no sense imposed with the view of suggesting an escape from responsibility, but rather to remind you that in every loyal attempt to administer the provisions of a statute, the referee's path is not always strewn with roses. There are difficulties that must, and do arise over vexed interpretations of law. Upon this latter rests the entire fabric of the library system of Ontario in so far as legislative control is concerned.

But without differences of opinion, what would the library world be? It is profitable sometimes to agree to disagree, providing we are not too "pernickety," allowing the other fellow to know something. But it is not the work of any *one* official, however, but rather of that branch of a sympathetic Department whose liberal consideration of your needs I now recite. While with an impartial mind I am always ready to listen, even to the plaint of the malcontent, I think you will admit that I also strive to listen to the call of duty. After all, an occasional treading upon each others' toes makes us sit up. We none of us hold an exclusive copyright on knowledge. The wisest of us—if any one is wiser than another—is only an amateur in the great game of library science—all of us have much to learn.

Let us shake hands.

It is encouraging to a soldier on parade to face a concourse. A battalion of critics is far more inspiring than an empty barrack-square. So to-day I am greatly encouraged, as we all must be, by the attendance at this meeting, for no matter how vitally interested every one present may be in the praiseworthy work that has

again brought us together, the difficulties, and inconveniences, indeed in many instances the self-sacrifice, involved in being here, if we only knew the obstacles that have had to be met and overcome by many, emphasize the creation of a new and rapidly spreading interest in library work that has taken possession of the more intelligent classes in this province. Especially gratifying is the fact that so many ladies are with us. Women workers. Members of the rank and file, commissioned and non-commissioned, not mere book-worms, but book propagandists, young recruits, and wise veterans, whose presence indicates and accents the high character of the campaign in which we are engaged, each learning from the other, and to mutual advantage, what one or other never knew before. Better equipped upon their return to spread the gospel of our professions. Truly a goodly fellowship are these lady exploiters of delectable literature. Of a certainty, no library executive is complete, unless it has one or more qualified women members on its Board of Trustees. In the State of Indiana the law insists that not less than three women must be members of a library. Happy Indiana!

My annual report for 1911—copies of which have been placed in your hands this morning—through a misunderstanding was cut down, many pages of important matter being deleted.

The story of the work of the Inspector's branch for the past year (1911) constitutes a more encouraging chronicle of library development than has, I believe, been possible for any previous Inspector to prepare. For this I claim no personal credit, for I am chiefly a recorder of facts consequent upon the persistent efforts pursued by my predecessors in office, the cumulative results of whose labours it has been my good fortune to amplify.

In pursuance of his promises the Minister of Education, in addition to the ordinary annual grants paid to Public Libraries either disbursed in 1911, or for which provision has been made in the estimates for 1912—has agreed to the following grants on account of Library extension.

1. An extra payment of \$1,000, which last year was divided among 63 of the most deserving and needy of the struggling rural libraries.
2. A sum of \$2,000 to meet increased expenditure on account of Library Institutes.
3. A sum of \$900 in 1911 and of \$1,200 in 1912 for holding the first Library Schools ever held in Ontario.
4. A sum of \$900 for the defrayal in part of the expense of Librarians and others invited to attend the annual Conference of the members of the American Library Association to be held in Ottawa in June.
5. The Minister has also doubled for the second time the legislative grant annually paid to your own Association, and in addition to this latter cash grant,
6. Also prints the annual reports of your proceedings and Easter meetings as prepared by your Secretary, Mr. E. A. Hardy.
7. He defrays the necessary expenses of the Secretaries of the several district Library Institutes who meet by invitation of the Department in this building, Tuesday (to-morrow) afternoon.
8. The Annual Report of your special committee on Public Library Institutes, copies of which have been distributed in the hall to-day, is also printed at the expense of the Department of Education.
9. In still further addition to the various liberal payments as enumerated, the Department pays the entire cost of editing, printing, and circulating the Quarterly "Selected List of Books" prepared under the control of a special committee of

your Association, an edition of 1,500 copies of each issue being mailed from the office of the Inspector.

10. The printing of the programmes for the 14 Library Institutes, together with the necessary postages on all the printed publications previously referred to when circulated through the Inspector's office are also paid for by the Department of Education.

In view of these singularly liberal cash grants and other expenditures in behalf of public library advancement the carping of a few uninformed critics—the old parrot-cry that the aid extended by the legislature is far from being commensurate—has little justification. Is it not conceivable that at least some of this criticism is due to the fact that no steps have been taken by the objectors to ascertain the exact condition of things. False conclusions have been reached. Habitual business perusal of the Inspector's annual report and of the regular official publications of the department and those of your own Association, would in most cases enable the uninformed to properly appraise the nature and actual value of the assistance extended by the Government.

I pause here to ask what corresponding assistance are some Municipal authorities, some library boards, some rural communities, and some interested individuals, themselves doing to supplement and sustain the work conducted by the Department of Education, and the splendid efforts of your own Association?

11. Again, in respect to Travelling Libraries, \$3,000 has once more been placed in the estimates for the purchase of books and equipment. Of this the sum of \$1,000 has again been set aside for the special purpose of buying technical publications for the exclusive use of the artisans and manual workers in the smaller centres of industries, free of cost.

12. The salary and expenses of an instructor, as you must surely now know, are also paid by the Department for teaching the librarians of the smaller libraries and installing the Dewey Decimal System of Classification. In addition to this every library can also be refunded 50 per cent. upon what it may expend on necessary material for this purpose.

Thorough examination of the records of the Department has disclosed the fact that never before have Libraries and library workers been so freely subsidized and assisted, the Minister of Education in almost every case brought before him having acted upon the suggestions submitted by your executive or upon the recommendations of the Inspector.

13. As to the annual grants to almost all those Public Libraries Free and Association, qualifying under the provisions of the Public Libraries Act, they are yearly earning an increasing subsidy in spite of the regulation limiting the grant on fiction. The increase in book accessions by the Public Libraries as shown by the reports rendered in 1911, amounted to 110,727 volumes in excess of the books reported in 1910, and this after due allowance has been made for annual depreciation placed by some libraries at 10 per cent. These accessions are also exclusive of the books of four libraries burned out, and of the 30 libraries that will probably be closed in 1912, which latter contain some 40,000 volumes.

14. Arrangements have also been made by which it will be possible in the future to defray the out-of-pocket expenses of members of the Executive of the Institute districts, who, by prior arrangement with the Inspector, could visit certain struggling libraries within their own precincts. By definite pre-arranged co-operation with the Department through the Inspector, these willing coadjutors

could contribute information that should be of service in summing up the exact position of any local library on the down grade.

15. The Minister has also under consideration a general recommendation of the Inspector for a wider interpretation of the word "fiction," so that greater latitude might make an increased grant on non-fiction possible.

I have discovered that many Library Boards in the country have long labored under the misapprehension that Juvenile books, whether fiction or non-fiction, were treated—in respect of classification—on the 50 per cent. and 45 per cent. basis respectively, in precisely the same way as are both classes of books in the case of adults. On the contrary, though fiction and non-fiction in the case of juveniles must be kept distinct in the invoices, and shown separately on the front page of the annual reports, juvenile books of fiction, when it comes to the apportionment of the annual grants are, treated by the Department as *non-fiction*. Instead, therefore, of the 45 per cent. of 50 per cent., the regular allowance as in the case of adult fiction,—*juvenile fiction is always treated as non-fiction* and as such is allowed the full 50 per cent. on the dollar—provided that this privilege is not abused by purchasing books of fiction exclusively. This means in the final summing up that in place of say 31 per cent. the apparent maximum proportion on *all* fiction, the proportion actually paid on account of fiction as a whole is nearer 40 per cent. of the total legislative grant than the 31 per cent. hitherto improperly recognized as the maximum. This means an additional thousand dollars or more yearly distributed among the smaller libraries, a fact not hitherto realized. While this, of course, does not cause a ripple of concern in the case of the larger libraries which regularly earn the fixed maximum annual grant of \$260 in all, it is a concession that substantially affects the struggling library. Hence this "extra" should be taken into strict business consideration by the critics when referring to the smallness of the grant on "fiction."

In explanation of the procedure followed by apportioning the legislative grant, I invite you to read the article on Annual Grants, pages 505-6-7, in my printed report for 1911. This was written especially for the information of library officials who have advised me of the difficulty they have experienced in understanding those sections of the Public Libraries Act of 1909 that govern the distribution of this appropriation.

16. I have yet to draw your attention to the classifying and cataloguing of the Educational Library of the Department started in consequence of my special report to the Minister in 1910, and to inform you that this most important work is nearing its conclusion. This admirable library for educational reference will become of permanent special benefit to the students of the Toronto Normal School, among whom there are many aspiring to become library workers. This, again, is another contribution to the great movement of library extension—a forward movement of much significance—the expense of which is also borne by the Provincial Government.

17. I should further state that the principles of assisting branch libraries—which I have always advocated—has through the representations of the Inspector and members of the Toronto Public Library Board received the closest consideration of the Minister, and equitable assistance will, there is little doubt, be extended during the year to subsidiary libraries located in the larger centres and which upon investigation are shown to be entitled to participate. Where an amendment to the Libraries Act is contemplated, would it not be well if the Legal Committee of your Association took the matter in hand instead of allowing the

initiative be taken without the concerted action of the members of this Committee of your Association?

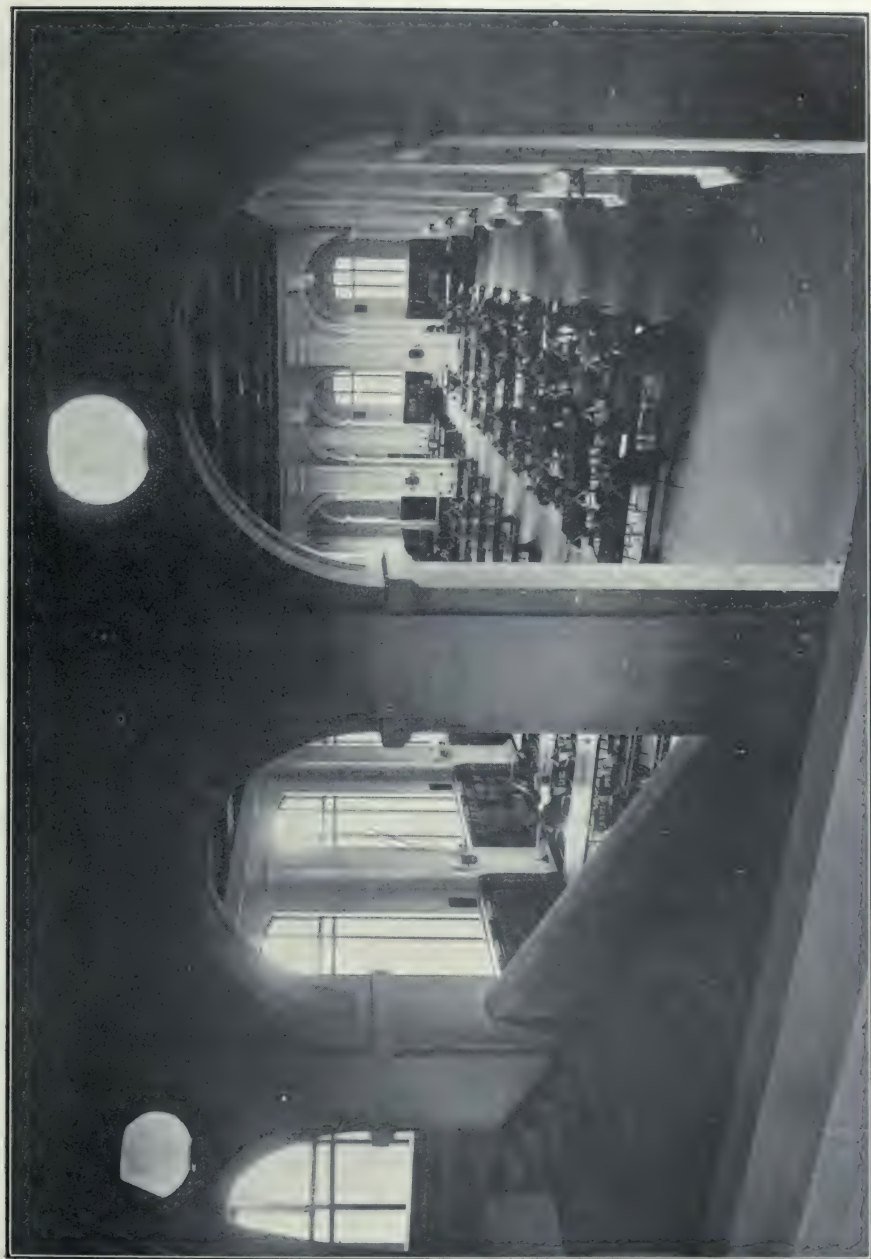
18. I am sure you will also share with me a feeling of relief when I announce that provision has been made to secure expert assistance for the inspector. Competent assistance will permit more general library inspection, and give me the opportunity to work out some of the greater library problems which confront and concern all of us daily and deeply.

This Province of Ontario, as many of you are aware, contributes more in hard cash in the promotion of library work, having due regard to area and population than does any state of the United States to-day. While the maximum grant to any library in New York State is \$100, the maximum in Ontario is \$260. While New York State has but one public library for every 25,000 of its population, Ontario provides a library for every 7,000 of its people. England has but one rate supported library for every 200,000 of its population.

Before leaving this feature of my address, let me quote the printed words of your outgoing President, Mr. Lawrence Burpee, a gentleman whose long connection with library matters in Ontario and whose ripe experience entitles his opinions to great respect. In an address on Library Co-operation delivered at the Eastern Library Institute at Ottawa, in October last, Mr. Burpee referred to the work of the Department of Education in part as follows. "That true library movement, the awakening of the library spirit in this province, is a very recent development. Other communities have had to fight tooth and nail for the possession of every step that led up to broad, co-operative achievement; we, on the other hand, have been met much more than half way. Indeed, it is almost a question if too much has not been done for us and too little for us to do."

After paying a tribute to the work of the Inspector and the sympathetic interest taken by the Minister and Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Burpee continued, "We can probably count on the active support of the Minister and Deputy Minister in behalf of any reasonable request we may make, provided we justify their confidence by making proper use of the advantages already secured. . . . Again, we have a carefully worked out provincial Library Act under which and the regulations of the Department the Inspector has been vested with wide powers, powers which place within reach of the Library workers of the Province splendid opportunities of growth and co-operation. . . . This recognition of the corporate library interests of the Province is itself not the least significant evidence of the Government's sympathetic attitude. . . . Every consideration . . . demands that you should avail yourselves to the fullest possible extent of these splendid opportunities."

Having outlined what the Department has actually done, bear with me a minute while I briefly give you the results of our last year's efforts and the library conditions in Ontario which face us to-day. In 1911 of 417 libraries actually on the register, only 355 reported. Of the 56 not reporting 4 were free and 52 Association. Subsequent to the completion and printing of the statistics for my annual report for 1911 eight new libraries were organized and two libraries that had been closed up were re-established. Practically 10 new libraries made their public debut in 1911. Created under the present more stringent regulations these should remain permanent institutions. The book accessions of the 355 libraries reporting in 1911 as against the 361 libraries reporting in 1910 actually show an increase of 110,727 volumes; and this increase notwithstanding there were six libraries less. The total increase in circulation, however, was only 67,894, or 3,306,392 in



Toronto Public Library, Reference Library, Main Reading Room.

1910 as against 3,375,286 in 1911. The total number of books in the 355 libraries reporting in 1911 was 1,344,631 as against a total of 1,336,603 in 361 libraries reporting in 1910. In other words though there were six fewer libraries in 1911 than in 1910 there was an increase of 8,029 in books accessioned and of 67,894 in volumes circulated. The love of books and of reading in this province is evidently on the increase.

Of the 355 libraries reporting in 1911, 60 per cent. or 213 were *urban*, that is situated in cities with a population of say 15,000, and in towns of from 2,000 up to 15,000 and in villages with from 750 up to 2,000; of these libraries 18 are in cities, 97 in towns, and 98 in villages. These latter groups contain 424,506; 433,905 and 271,306 volumes respectively. The total population of these places is 1,211,786 or 93 per cent. of the urban and rural library population combined. There was one urban library for every 5,689 of urban population and 933 books for every 1,000 persons—a fraction less than one book for every individual. The circulation of these 1,129,717 books was 3,160,908, each book circulating nearly three times or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per capita. The total library population of the 142 *rural* libraries—that is the approximate population served, was 94,979 or 7 per cent. of the urban and rural population combined. There *rural* libraries contained 214,914 books or 16 per cent. of all books in all libraries. There was one library for every 6,677 of the rural (library) population, and for every thousand of this population there were 2,267 books or $2\frac{1}{2}$ for every person, showing that in proportion to population, though the urban places are provided with a greater number of libraries, the strictly rural population had $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many books, but with a total circulation of 1-10 less; showing again that while the rural population has proportionately the greater love for books, the hours of leisure are fewer. In the case of villages having a maximum population of 2,000, as in the State of New York and in the Province of Ontario it is interesting to note that the number of books per capita in the village libraries in both districts is almost exactly the same, namely about $2\frac{3}{4}$.

To-day among the smaller libraries in the Province we have 175 serving a population of less than 1,000; we have 52 with less than 1,000 books and 64 with less than 1,000 of a circulation.

It is among some of these smaller libraries that the greater mortality exists. A forecast made on Saturday last indicated that nearly 30 of the libraries on the register would automatically disappear from the list—many of them willingly. This will probably represent the final weeding out. The library that has refused to listen to entreaty and turned a deaf ear to reiterated appeal will now if it still declines or makes no effort to comply with the statute be given no further extension of time. Travelling libraries will have to meet the reading demand. Up to to-day 43 libraries have not sent in their reports for 1911; most of them, however, will.

Much time and labour was devoted last year in ascertaining the exact condition of every library in the Province. The history of these for years past is now on file in my office, an invaluable record.

Steps are now being taken to recover and assemble the 70,000 locked up and idle books in the 80 libraries closed for non-compliance with the Act between the years 1905 and 1910 inclusive. A list of these will be found on pages 511 and 512 of my 1911 report. There are many obvious ways of utilizing these mute appellants to our sympathy: (1) By out and out donations to struggling libraries of some. (2) By accession to our travelling libraries of others, and (3) By the

establishment of district depots—County or Township—for their free distribution and circulation. Suggestions are invited. The library that is not kept open or has not reported for two years actually commits suicide. The Minister may take possession of all its books.

The travelling library system in Ontario rivals Jonah's gourd in respect to rapid development. In 1901 only eight libraries were circulated; last year 243 cut loose from their moorings and bore the flag of instruction and entertainment into every corner of the Province, a gain over the year previous of 74 libraries. To-day we have nearly 14,000 books on the wing. We have gained in one year five points in the Continental race. Last year we stood fourteen from the top; to-day we are only nine points from the height of our ambition, namely to head the list of the 29 States in the United States that have adopted the system. To-day we lead 20 of them and are hot-foot after Wisconsin, over the destinies of whose travelling library system your honoured guest and speaker of to-morrow, Miss Stearns, so admirably presides. The State of New York employs 17 assistants to administer 90,000 travelling library books, or one man for every 3,000. We in Ontario have only one assistant for over 13,000 books; he also runs the crematory and binds and repairs the derelicts. The room where this work is carried on has been named by outsiders "The Beehive." The cow-catcher of the locomotive may be the advance guard of colonization, but it is the travelling library that is the civilizer that reconciles the pioneer to the isolation of the outposts.

Our Summer School of last year with its hopes and fears, reverses and victories, the work of which Miss Dunham has so aptly and graphically described to you to-day, but with the natural, personal reticence of an instructor in charge—was for a first event an unqualified success. It was suggested by some it would have been better under the control of the Faculty of Toronto University with a man librarian at the wheel—a Dean with all the insignia that attaches to such an office. This view, however, was not shared by the Minister, who, following the example of the State of New York placed the school under the Department. It was thought that if openly linked with any University such alliance would have tended to deter the class of workers whose interests we primarily had in mind and were especially desirous of encouraging, namely, the labourers in the smaller urban centres and rural places. To some of these the faintest whisper of the word "University" might have proved a disturbing element. It was realized that the Toronto and London libraries had library schools of their own; the Minister of Education had the welfare of the less fortunate library workers in mind, who had no such facilities within reach and were patiently waiting the opportunity to obtain a knowledge of library essentials of a nature that would be of practical service to them and applicable to the wants of their own smaller libraries, which represent 90 per cent. of the libraries of the Province. There were doubtless features susceptible of improvement, but under Miss Dunham's capable direction it proved a complete success.

Two new library Institutes were created in 1911. At Fort William and North Bay at both of which your Secretary and myself were present. The Province is now divided into 14 districts; the value and influence of these Institutes can hardly be over-estimated. At the opening of some of these, however, no member of your own Executive has been present, and the work of direction has fallen on myself. In two instances no minutes were taken of the proceedings. Unless all district secretaries are prepared to carry out their official responsibilities, they should be replaced by others. Much inconvenience also has resulted through non-

attendance of speakers after agreeing to be present. I intend recommending that Library Boards that have neglected for two years to send a delegate to a District Institute be penalized under section 26, sub-section 2, Public Libraries Act.

It is my intention to recommend to the Minister that a regulation be passed dividing works of fiction into two classes, "Standard" and "Ordinary"; the works of authors who may be listed in the first class to be recognized and treated as non-fiction when apportioning the annual grants. I shall welcome suggestions.

The Quarterly Selected List of Books prepared under the supervision of a committee of your Association and edited by your Secretary, is growing rapidly in importance. The Superintendent of Education regularly uses 500 copies for distribution among High and Continuation schools. A surprising demand for copies has been established in the United States and from Great Britain and even from the Continent orders are dropping in with letters of appreciation.

"The Story of Tecumseh," a companion book to "Brock," the second volume of the "Canadian Heroes" series, written by your associate, Mr. Norman Gurd, has scored a distinct success. It has met with a most encouraging reception both by press and public, due to Mr. Gurd's ability to handle so difficult a subject and to his general popularity.

You will, I am sure, share with me my sincere regret in the loss the Library world has sustained in the retirement of Mr. Lawrence Burpee from the librarianship of the Ottawa Library and his official withdrawal from active library work for duties, if of greater prominence, certainly of not greater importance. It is a cruel stroke of fate that deprive us of the services of a man of such high library attainments as Mr. Burpee.

In closing, let me emphasize my earnest desire to continue to co-operate with the members of your Association in their exemplary efforts to extend and elevate the scope of library endeavor, assuring you that my own work, however much it may fall short of the ideal is at least inspired by great sincerity of purpose.

THE PRESIDENT: Of the points that Mr. Nursey has brought out in his excellent Report, none will be more pleasant to all of us than the probability that it will no longer be expected by the Department to make bricks without straw.

Meeting adjourned at 5 p.m.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, April 8th, 1912.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chairman is put down for some opening remarks, but there are not going to be any opening remarks. I think everybody here knows Miss Stearns and for what she stands in the Library world. I won't take up a moment of your time, but I will ask Miss Stearns to address you on "The Library Militant."

MISS L. E. STEARNS, Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis., on rising to speak was received with warm applause: Mr. President, members of the Ontario Library Association, and guests, I wish first of all to express my very hearty and sincere appreciation for having been invited to come and talk to the Ontario Library Association. I think it was not ten minutes after the receipt of the telegram from your Secretary that a reply was on the wire saying I would come, I

would be delighted to come; and here we are. I have gained a very great deal. I have nearly filled up this space with notes that I am going to take back to Wisconsin, because conditions over there are so very similar to conditions over here. And that is what makes this meeting to me of such very great practical interest and importance. Now to-night I propose to take up the subject of the Library Militant, and I wish first of all to explain that that subject has nothing whatever to do with the Suffragette movement. Of course, I believe in woman suffrage, but I am not of the militant variety.

THE LIBRARY MILITANT

BY MISS LUTIE E. STEARNS, WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION.

In what we may say to you this evening, we are not addressing the type of librarian whose creed is, "Sufficient unto the day is the circulation thereof" nor the "Oh, rest and be thankful" sort. It is doubtless considered by these mentally narrow ones that the many papers which have been written and to which they have listened and the discussions to which they have given rise have well-nigh threshed out and exhausted all that can be said on the subject of librarianship. As Dr. Garnett has said, "The contemplation of this finality, were it true, could not fail to be a source of gratification to all of us. To have arrived, to feel that there is nothing further to overcome and that we have attained perfection would be at least to some of us who have begun to grow in grey in library service, a pleasing reflection." But it has to be confessed that the last word has not been said on any part of library work; for constantly changing conditions require constant change of mental attitude toward method and application; and it is with ever broadening field of library development and the concurrent and resultant broadening of the mind and heart of the librarian together with the will to do that we propose to deal to-night.

There are times in the lives of institutions as well as individuals when retrospect is a good thing; when it is desirable to look back and see how far one has travelled and by what road; whether the path of progress has always been in the right direction; whether valuable things may not have been dropped or omitted in quest of which it may perchance be desirable to travel back.

There are other times when it may be as desirable to look forward. Suppose we look back for a brief period and then to the future.

In an essay on Librarianship, Dr. Garnett, formerly keeper of the books of the British Museum, tells us of John Drury, a Scotchman, who was appointed deputy keeper of the Royal Library after the execution of Charles I. Drury wrote a tract in the year 1650, entitled "The Reformed Library Keeper," which has been recently reprinted, in which he deplored the fact that the library keeper's place and office in most countries were looked upon as places of profit and gain. Dr. Garnett comments upon this by saying that "we librarians of modern times have been accustomed to look upon librarianship as under the special influence of the planet Saturn which is said to preside over all occupations in which money is obtained with very great difficulty." Conditions are indeed wholly favorable for the modern librarian to work for the glory of working rather than the accumulation of wealth.

But Mr. Drury contended that being places of profit and gain, "they are accordingly sought after and valued in that regard and not in regard to the service which is to be done by them unto the commonwealth of Israel. They subordinate all the advantages of their places to purchase mainly two things thereby—an

easy subsistence and some credit in comparison of others, nor is the last much regarded, if the first may be had." "The library keepers in most libraries," he insists, "nay, indeed in all, are but mercenary and their employment of little or no use further than to look to the books committed to their custody that they may not be lost or embezzled by those who use them, and this is all." "If library keepers did understand themselves," he continues, "and the nature of their work, and would make themselves useful as they ought to be in their places in a public way, they ought to become agents for the advancement of universal learning. It is true that a fair library is not only an adornment and credit to the place where it is, yet in effect it is no more than a dead body as now it is constituted, in comparison with what it might be if it were animated with a public spirit," (he might have said "library spirit") "to keep and use it for public service." This seventeenth century librarian then proceeds to point out how the library should be made useful. His main idea is that a library should be a kind of factory, that it must go to the people, that it may not be like a talent buried in a napkin.

This reformed library keeper has a message for our age as well as his own; as John Drury "was the first who discovered that a librarian had a soul to be saved, and that the people had souls, too."

Two hundred and seventy-five years ago another librarian, one Naude, in a little volume entitled "Advice on the management of a library," also emphasized the fact that in vain would one follow the instructions set forth if he have not in mind their consecration to public use; if it is in his heart ever to refuse access to them to the humblest who may have need of them. Although these words were uttered two hundred and seventy-five years ago, as Mr. Dana has pointed out, the preservative function of a library, for several hundred years so justly prominent, has persisted like an old fixed habit and made difficult the development of other functions which changed conditions demand. There are many librarians today, Mr. John Cotton Dana insists, who administered their libraries as if library science were an art preservative instead of an art descriptive, selective, directive and distributive.

Melvil Dewey once told of visiting a magnificent building on which about a million dollars had been spent. It was in a great city and a thousand readers daily ought to have found their way through its open doors. When he looked with surprise at the four or five readers who seemed lost in its superb rooms, the chief librarian said, "Why, there is hardly a day passes that some one does not come into this library."

How often it is we allow architects to erect monuments to themselves through cold and classic buildings, sacrificing utility and space to marble columns and ornamentation. We have in mind a Greek structure erected in one of the cities of our country, which is never entered by the working men of the town except on Sundays and holidays when it is visited as a museum would be. All this should be changed, the exterior of a library should be inviting, not repellent in appearance, and after the would-be borrower enters the building, every effort should be put forth to make him stay and to wish him to come again. It is now the rule to do away with guarantors both for adults and children. It is indeed a moving spectacle in a town where two guarantors are required, to find one of the leading bankers to whom has been entrusted millions of dollars of the people's money, hurrying about in search of people to go upon his "library bond" so that he may draw a sixty-eight cent book from the library shelves. It should be an axiom in library

economy that the "worth of a book is in its use," and every effort should be made to persuade borrowers to take out as many of them at a time as they can read. The old days of an age limit for children and closed shelves are long since past in library science.

There is only one way to obtain the desired end, to convince the public that they are getting full value for their money. "The utility of the public library must be made visible to all men. It must be recognized as an indispensable element of culture and it must be shown, which is unfortunately more difficult, that it is actually subserving this end, not only for a few persons here and there, but for every man, woman and child in the community."

One excellent way to make friends for the library is to respect the hobbies of patrons. A visitor at one of our public insane asylums was particularly impressed with the case of a patient who came riding up on a broomstick and stopped just long enough to ask the question, "Do you know the difference between riding a horse and riding a hobby? When you are riding a horse you can stop, but when you are riding a hobby you must keep going," and slashing his broomstick with an imaginary whip the rider of the hobby vanished at full speed.

Librarianship is one of two vocations in which the workers need to know something of everything rather than everything of something. For years in the pages of library journals and in the annual reports of libraries we have been regaled by the "Heintzian" number of things that the various librarians are either expected to know or to know where the answers may be found. The modern librarian must be indeed the "Chief of the Knowledge Department" as a letter was addressed to one the other day; a veritable encyclopedia in her own person.

As a newspaper writer at Los Angeles put it a while ago in an article concerning a librarian that had just emigrated from Missouri to the land of lemons and Lummis.

"A librarian's job is no light and sportive task. It requires a capacity such as few men possess. It is a serious occupation, fraught with staggering difficulties. To fill a librarian's chair adequately means that a man must be built with broad sympathies, leniency, genuine intelligence, and a comprehensive understanding. One's prejudices must be shored up, bound and gagged.

"A librarian must be temperamentally polyandrous and cut from an unbiased piece of material. He must be the shop girl's idol, the old lady's darling, the scientist's ideal and the friend of the professional pundit. He must have temperamental affinities for all novelists from Hall Caine to Tourgenieff. He must tolerate all poetry from the passionate strophes of Ella Wheeler Wilcox to the metaphysical rumble-bumble of Browning. He must respect all scientists from the Cagliostro and Lombroso to Earnest Haeckel and Pasteur. He must admire historians from Marco Polo and Sir John Manderville to Fiske and Ferrero.

"Furthermore, he must countenance equally spook-chasing, Christian Science, voodooism, psychotherapy, woman suffrage, New Thought, hellfire, single tax and physical culture. Literature dealing with esoteric fads, quasi-sciences, theologies, Emmanuel movements and Yogi doctrines, he must keep impartially on the shelves for the delectation of their various proselytes.

"And this is not all. An ideal librarian must be able to mingle with all the varied types of the genus homo. He must please the ladies who would like to run the library. He must surfacely countenance the ravings of cranks. He must insinuate himself into the good graces of the juvenilia. He must be esoteric with

the theosophists and pharmacological with the M.D.'s. He must know how to balance saucers at pale teas, and how to nibble macaroons and analyze the weather at the same time. He must be able to lecture before women's clubs, write articles on education, converse sympathetically on all themes, and be dexterous in the manipulation of statistics, so that he can prove conclusively any contention or its reverse by a few figures. Also he should have mastered the science of platitudinizing.

"And last, a librarian must be non-reformative. He must permit a differentiation in human belief and purpose. He must allow the reader to work out his own destiny. A citizen pays his money for the books he wishes to read, and it is outside the jurisdiction of the librarian and the library board to tell him what he ought to read. Moral superintendents do not make for progress.

"In fine: A librarian must please everybody, and at the same time handle intelligently one of the greatest educational institutions in the world."

As one librarian has said, "I try first that no person coming to the library or to myself for sympathy or aid shall go away disappointed. If the librarian is known as a person who values the friendship of every one and makes his library the one place that is always open and always ready to help, he has an influence to be guarded and prized and used for the good of the community."

The librarian in the smaller towns should try to know every member of the city council, every policeman, letter carrier and every tradesman and laborer in the neighborhood. A librarian who will not go to the people cannot expect the people to come to him. He may meet them through their children, he may meet them through their language (he must learn Slavonian and Croatian, if necessary) but meet them outside of the library he must if his influence is to grow.

We who live to-day have it in our power to make the public library the great exponent of modern civilization under its new conditions. We must build our libraries with reference to the new conditions or adapt them to them. Any institution which ignores life and present conditions must inevitably succumb to the inroads of decay. The circulation in many libraries is decreasing. Boston, the seat of culture itself, reports a falling off in the issuance of books, while Brooklyn, with its many branches, a year ago sorrowfully registered a striking decrease in the circulation of its treasures. The librarians of some of the smaller libraries are also laboring to overcome the same lack of interest. The librarian of the Concord, N. H. library writes, "The wonder is that our loss in circulation is not greater. For with countless persons spending their leisure and eyesight at the moving picture shows which have multiplied; with scores of people stopping their autos at the library only long enough to get a book renewed; with the increasing devotion to cards and with hundreds losing the reading habit because of the multiplying activities of their lives; with banks subscribing for monetary magazines for their clerks, mills taking textile journals for their operatives, railroads providing reading rooms and reading matter for their hands and every corporation trying thus to raise the efficiency of its employees, it will have to be accepted by librarians with as good a grace as they can muster that their business is up against the competitive spirit of the age."

The old days of quiet home-staying are indeed gone and families are now mortgaging their domiciles to buy automobiles which are rapidly turning the people of the nation into two classes, the "quick" or the "dead."

Mr. Irving Bacheller, the writer, has recently said, "Not so long ago, when even in cities Americans lived at home and were well acquainted with their wives

and their authors and hadn't so many of either, a good book had a first mortgage on the leisure of cultivated people. New forces are competing with the works of the author. Think of the automobile works, the aeroplane works. The touring car is writing the story on the sands and pavements. Think of the golf tournament and the bridge party. Modern recreations have usurped a large part of the leisure formerly given to reading."

Under these conditions we cannot agree with those who think the library is only for the study of literature. That time is long since past. Every city, for example, has its burning questions from time to time. The great problem in America today is the reform of our systems of government and every public library should have a department for the collection of books and reports on all the allied subjects of taxation, representation, etc. The common saying that those who govern never read the books on government shows what a field is open to the influence of the librarian.

Mr. Dudgeon, the Secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, has said: "It is of course generally conceded that the day has gone by when the library can be a store-house of the classics and of standard literature and nothing more. It is not enough that to these it adds literature that refreshes and amuses, poetry that pleases, and art that elevates. The librarian is not through when to these she adds work with children, with schools, with women's clubs. Every one of these features of library work is important, is indispensable, and must be present in every library.

"We must remember that the world, politically, economically and socially is travelling at a tremendous rate. Methods of government, of business, of industries, of education, have changed essentially during even the last ten years. Political parties are striving to accomplish different things by different means. Legislators are invoking new devices to regulate human affairs. The universities, particularly in all branches of learning relating to the humanities, are occupying a field almost unknown a few years since. With the world of which it is a part moving at this gait, the library must move with it or drop behind. The chances are that if a library is being conducted as it was ten years ago, with the same methods, and the same material, it is at least nine years behind the times."

The town meeting place and the town supported church have, through changed conditions, lost much of their value as local centres. Something must come to supply this need of a place where all may gather. The question now meets every librarian: "Shall I strive to make the public library this centre? Or shall I leave the work to the saloon and the club, until another movement more public spirited and more comprehensive such as the establishment of social centres in school houses or the like, sweeps the country and leaves the public library system in the ranks of the petty charities?"

One of the great modern amusement agencies which is taking people of all ages away from libraries is the moving picture show. Nearly every town has at least one of these shows, while the larger cities have hundreds of them. The prevalence of these places is one of the most astonishing features of modern American life and cannot be ignored by librarians who are finding their reading rooms deserted. The popularity of the moving picture shows may be directly attributed to modern living conditions and the present day "speeding up" tension on the part of our working people that are paid for piece work in our modern factories. The high cost of living with its attendant nervous excitement makes the tension of the modern working man, boy woman or girl high in the extreme and

after ten hours intensive labor, these same working people are found hurrying off to moving picture shows, where they may see other things in motion as well. Moving picture shows should not be ignored by modern librarians. They should visit the local amusement houses and see what sort of material is being displayed to the children whose characters they wish to mould. A recent film portrayed five masked men breaking into a dwelling, killing the father and carrying away the treasure. The son, aged seven years, vows eternal vengeance and follows one villain after another to his doom. The execution of each is shown. The last slide portrays the hero, aged ten, kneeling upon his father's grave, counting upon his fingers the number killed, and thanking God that he has been permitted to be an instrument of vengeance.

As opposed to such a ghastly film as this the local library should enlist the interest of the local moving picture management in a portrayal of such films as Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad* recently shown with such fine effect; the landing of Columbus, historically accurate and thoroughly dignified; Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*; Longfellow's *Evangeline*; Dicken's *Oliver Twist*; Tennyson's *Lancelot* and *Elaine*. The experiment made by the Madison, (Wisconsin) City Library in showing educational films of this nature proves the wisdom of the attempt on the part of other libraries.

Those who have their fingers on the pulse of public demands have discovered one thing clearly and that is the general craving for information. No institution was ever in a more admirable position to meet the public demand than the moving picture theatre. Thousands of scientific, historical and scenic films have been prepared by a number of French manufacturers. One or two American firms have caught the spirit and before another year slips by, the educational film may be the general choice. The moving picture theatre of the future may indeed become the poor man's university.

The moving picture shows and the cheap magazines and the cheaper newspapers are holding the interest in these days and supplanting the reading of books. The weekly or monthly publication of no less than twenty-six thousand different magazines has led Henry Holt, the New York publisher, to prophesy that the day will come when no more books will be published, when the literature of the world be found and bound in periodic form.

A number of modern magazines are vicious in the extreme and should never be found on the tables of library reading rooms. There are many authors, too, in this connection, whose works must be barred if right ideas and ideals are to become the burden of the common thought in the "Library militant." Special care should be taken with books for the young, as "it is always thought the children that the work is to be done for the up-lifting of any community." Every librarian in the small town and big town too, is familiar with the boys' gangs bent on noise and destruction. As George Elliot long ago said, "Important as it is to direct the industries of men, it is not so important as to wisely direct their leisure." The boy problem in the town is the one that faces every librarian. Boys may be easily organized into clubs and may acquire a knowledge of parliamentary law together with declamatory drill, debates, etc. The librarian of the South Side Branch of the Milwaukee Public Library, Mr. Samuel McKillop, has been strikingly successful in securing the interest of boys and in fact of all the people in his community. He believes that the library should be filled with the spirit of helpfulness and that all library routine should be placed in absolute obscurity. Mr. McKillop has had Saturday morning story telling, together with moving

picture exhibits, choral clubs, debating societies and free lectures. The interest of the high school teachers has been enlisted in forming classes in history and literature which have met with great success.

To conclude, it should ever be kept in mind, in the words of the up-to-date progressive librarian, "The modern library movement is a movement to increase by every possible means the accessibility of books, to stimulate their reading and to create a demand for the best. Its motive is helpfulness; its scope, inspiration, instruction and recreation; its purpose, the enlightenment of all; its aspiration, still greater usefulness."

THE PRESIDENT: I have great pleasure in introducing Dr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, who will speak to us of some of our predecessors on this continent.

THE ROMANCE OF EARLY CANADIAN HISTORY.

BENJAMIN SULTE, D.C.L., F.R.C.S., OTTAWA.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

You cannot expect a continuation of the easy delivery and the abundance of information which we have just listened to a few minutes ago, but I will do my best to interest you, because I have taken a subject which, as a rule, is not commonly dealt with, and I may have some few observations which have not been made yet. Further as it is a local subject you may take a double interest in it. This lecture—which is no lecture at all, but simply a talk—is on the Iroquois during the 17th century. I will not mention them during the 18th or 19th century; anything so near us will be of no interest to me anyway, and probably if you were to ask for circumstances or even anything connected with them as late as that I should be rather embarrassed about it. Having given the whole of my attention and study to the early period, where I found that there was a good deal to do, I stuck to it. As to the last two centuries I am hardly able to tell you much about them.

Just a few words as to the name Iroquois. Every one of us knows that the Iroquois had the reputation of producing splendid orators. It was a matter of pride with them and actually it formed part of their education. Young men of talent in that line were taken up, pushed into that career, and produced, according to the Europeans who had occasion to meet them in those days, speakers which they compared with those of far antiquity.

Even if you do not agree with the comparison, you must admit that there must have been something there not at all common, especially when those writers from the other side of the Atlantic and the French on this side all agree that the other nations have nothing to compare. I have only found one mention explaining why they were called Iroquois and that mention is made in one of the *Relations*. The Jesuit Father, writing one of these relations or letters, as you know, said when these people take a subject they deal with it somewhat after what we call the classical manner and they use expressions that are full of imagery, and they wind up as a rule with a word "Iro," which in their language means, "I have said, this is my word." I am not aware that any other one has explained the origin of the name Iroquois. That explanation has gone into the world and is accepted everywhere. I do not believe that anyone ever dreamt that it could be contested. One day speaking with some friends on this subject, I said, "You have read those Relations? In those days, you know, those Jesuit Fathers were

all classical scholars, men who had gone through a study of the antiquities, therefore, words, terms, comparison of historical events are to be found everywhere in their letters. Do you remember the Greeks? Well, the Greeks, as everybody knows, used to wind up their speech with a word always the same, which meant "I said so." Now, when the Reverend Father wrote this, I think he had something of the antiquity in his head, some reminiscences of the Greek." I began to be doubtful of this thing.

I was in Montreal that day and I said, "Look here, I will go across to Caughnawaga; there they have a settlement where the Iroquois language is spoken." I went to the Chief and I said, "I have got two questions to put to you: First of all, are you in the habit when you deliver a speech to wind up by an expression which would mean, I have said that; this is my word, or something of the kind?" "Ugh! That is new to me." Second question: "Do you know a word such as this 'Iro?'" "Why, of course I do. We use it every minute." "What is the meaning of it?" He answered, "When a man comes into a room he looks at the company and says 'iro,' 'here,' and that means—here I am; that is me." (Laughter) Now, there is no dispute as to that. Those Indians have kept their habits and traditions and they all maintain that salutation—for I would call it so—that word of politeness is traditional and goes back to any length of time behind and no trace of 'Iro' at the tail of the speech. Decidedly the Reverend Father had some Greek ink in his pen when he wrote that. (Laughter). I began to suspect that the salutation having not been explained to the Priest, he mistook the words, "Iro, Iro" or he may not have blundered at all, but the printer may have passed over two or three lines. (Laughter). This is so common nowadays. How many crimes are on my conscience that I never did! (Laughter.) Therefore the term Iroquois has been given and imposed upon these people. They never resisted against it; they were quite willing to accept any term, but they had a name of their own. If my memory is good—and I am not much of a scholar in the language of that nation—it was pronounced Hottotchiendy which means "the Builder." That was their name. They were the builders, and quite naturally, for all that we know about them goes to prove that there was no comparison at all between their buildings—the art with which they built fortifications and things like that—and any other group of Indians. Their houses were either single houses or double, set up in such a way that I cannot but use the word town, and they had a yard for the use of the house, a garden for vegetables, and a cellar, as is usual after our own style; streets well laid out, open place for market and then fortifications according to the designs of those days, and from which we can see that it was no common work at all. Give me a people who know how to build their own town after their own design; who realize what we call comfort.

We have so many details about the life of these people that I am going to give you some few of them. First of all, they did not live by hunting and fishing, but hunting and fishing they did as an accessory to their business. They lived as we do, by tilling the soil, and they had all the laws and regulations necessary for a well-governed community. What sort of Indians were they? They were in a stage of life which corresponds exactly to ours. Yes, and they had municipal government, and at a certain time their parliament was convened, their delegates went to the general assembly of the five tribes, a confederation just after our own style. The deliberation were conducted from the lower step to the higher, and not only that, but what had been decided upon, what had been laid in the statute books—if I can so express myself—was put into effect, and somebody was

there to look after the execution. These people had the characteristics of a civilized nation. Their industries were superior also to all the Indians of the vicinity. Well, I wonder if the Greeks of Homer were any bit ahead of these people. More than that, suppose that America had been discovered this morning, in such case, at this hour of the day we would find that the Iroquois were a civilized people, not exactly coinciding with our civilization in every point, but far ahead of the wild state of the savage. Four hundred years ago when Columbus reached America they were in a state of civilization already, and they would have developed, if they had been left alone. It would have produced one of those civilizations gone now, but of which we know a good deal.

And to prove that they would have acquired a higher degree of perfection, what became of them after we Europeans had come into contact with their institutions? Instead of seeking to remain plain savages as all the other nations have done, they immediately prepared plans right and left on every important subject and entered into a new political life, so to speak, but which was only a development created by these new circumstances on their old state.

This requires a few words of explanation. The five nations spoke the Iroquois Huron language. Well, that is putting it in an incomplete way. I will put it this way: the Iroquois, the Andastoes of Pennsylvania, the Eries of the East of Lake Erie, the Neutrals to the north of Lake Erie, the Tobacco nation of the County of Bruce, and the adjoining county, the Hurons of Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe all spoke the same language. If you say they spoke the Huron-Iroquois language, well you necessarily put aside the other nations from this moment. It was the same language and, as they had a common origin, necessarily there was a good deal amongst the Andastoes, the Erie, the Tobacco, and the Huron that was also pertinent to the Iroquois. The superior ones amongst them were those five tribes located between the Falls of Niagara and the vicinity of Rome and Albany; that group was superior to all the others.

I will presently introduce to you the Europeans, because what I have depicted until now belongs to the period when America was not discovered. The Europeans came on the shores of the Atlantic a good distance from the Iroquois, and it took some years before the contact produced any result. The French were not any further advanced than the others, because they were around Quebec and Montreal. But the French came nearer, as far as I can see, more quickly than the English towards the Iroquois, and in fact the Iroquois, being in the State of New York, were not far away from the Dutch of Albany, the Swedes of New Jersey, the English of Virginia. They had less distance to travel than the French, who had to leave Quebec and go up the River Ottawa, around Georgian Bay, and so on, to meet the Hurons, and once in the Huron country at Lake Simcoe they were made known from there to the Iroquois over the lake. The Iroquois, having a certain desire all the time to perfect their state of life, being a nation who wished to push ahead—which, of course, is not the character of the Indian nations as a rule—soon found out that those Europeans behind them had a lot of things that would be useful, and having expressed the desire of securing some of those they were told they could have plenty of them, if they only produced the spoils of the wild animals, the beaver skins and similar articles. Surely, there was nothing that could astonish an Indian so much as such a proposal. What is the good of those skins? Why, those foreigners are ready to give us a lot of most valuable things for skins, which are of no considerable value—we do not believe a word of what they say. Then they had some connection with the Hurons and

found that the French had gone there for the same purpose and had obtained some fur? What is that? The French are giving the Hurons a lot of good things simply for furs! When the matter was finally established in the minds of the Iroquois—as they were no common people—they said, “What shall we do? This is a matter for consideration. Wild animals! Plenty of them around anywhere, abundance. If we are going to get whatever we like to have just by producing those skins, well, look here, that is such a boon, we are going to sweep away every nation and take the land where those animals are plenty.”

A big, immense policy came out from that discussion. The Iroquois, having the natural talent of taking advantage of whatever happens and considering everything from the point of view of their advantage, found out that that good thing was only good for the good Iroquois, not for the other Indians. (Laughter.) Therefore, it was determined to take steps and possess that mine so rich, so easy to acquire; and a plan of war was determined upon. “The nations around us must be cleared away, although they are ten times stronger than we are! How are we going to execute such a plan? By attacking them one after the other, ruining them gradually.”

And, if you remember, I told you that these people had a habit of deliberation, decision, and when an Order-in-Council was passed they knew how to carry it into effect. If you remember, also, I said that the executive power with them was equal to ours. What had been voted on was destined to take effect. All they had to do was to perfect the plan, knowing beforehand that it would be executed. If you study the life, the way of the other Indians, what a difference! Other Indians would decide any amount of things, and sometimes very serious ones, but they were never effective. There was no steadiness; the decision was abandoned within twenty-four hours, and in fact they could not conduct any enterprise of any importance. The Iroquois were just the reverse.

Now, they were already in trouble with the Hurons. They said, “We will begin with them.” They went to the Dutch and bought some arquebusses; these were the guns of the day, big and heavy. Strictly speaking, an arrow is far ahead of these arms. An arrow is a light weapon, easy to manufacture; it carried as far as the bullet of the arquebusses; its power of penetration was about the same, and it could be used again after the battle, while the arquebus was a heavy, clumsy thing that had to be loaded and then to be lighted, and the mechanism of it was such that after a few months it became good for nothing. No, it was not an advantage! But the great idea of the Iroquois was to use that thunder to frighten their enemies. It was a mere trick to begin with, for in fact they conducted all their wars with their arrows.

In 1636, they began an attack on the Hurons and then abandoned it. Next year a severe attack against the Andastoes of Pennsylvania; then given up. The third year a good attack against the Neutrals and then given up. It had the effect of spreading terror to a certain extent amongst these nations.

You remember, that there were two men, Wellington and Napoleon, one hundred years ago, who had armies like no other armies in the world. You know very well how these armies had been formed—a matter of practice. When you turn your army, whether a small or big one into a fighting instrument so that every soldier is as good as five to ten soldiers of a common army, you have done a good deal. You have perfected a wonderful tool. The Iroquois having determined to conquer the land around them knew very well they had to get what we call a standing army and give them a chance to acquire a knowledge, a practice of

active service and all that, and they thought that by attacking this year in that direction and so on, for four or five years, they would have a number of splendid men ready for any larger experience or adventures, and they accomplished it nicely. One part of their scheme was this: That as a rule each gang, or whatever you may call it—a company, if you will—never exceeded one hundred men. With 100 men they made an expedition. When these warriors came back home, another 100 men went. In fact, the Iroquois could not at the beginning put under arms more than 1,500 men, but they soon came to have those 1,500 men so completely organized, so effective as fighters, that they could, like Wellington or Napoleon's men, stand any mass against them. Then, too, they perfected their mode of conducting the expeditions. For instance, they carried their provisions with them. Every 100 or 150 men had everything to eat with them. You never saw the other Indians doing that. The Iroquois gang would go with every necessary thing for the period of time which they had calculated upon, and every column was merely a flying column, to be seen everywhere and nowhere. You could not get at them. They would reach a single point and strike and go back. Then, after four or five years of such practice, they became an experienced nation, for the whole of the young men and most of the others, too, had gone through this military system practically. Then, having gone and attacked and successively abandoned all those that they were intended to destroy, they started again in their attack on the Hurons; that is, about the year 1640 or 1642, by a more severe attack than the first one. They then gave it up. Then they went against the Eries, the Tobaccos, and gave them another attack. They followed their plan as outlined before.

They began to prepare against the French at Lower Canada. Some persons who had escaped had brought the news. By that time they were determined to cut the French from Upper Canada. Animated by the breath of conquest they determined to embody the French in the scheme of destruction. Everything was ready for a big campaign of four or five gangs of 100 men. The Iroquois got from the Swedes and the English and the Dutch all sorts of information about the state of the French in Europe and elsewhere. They were clever enough to allow some of them to be captured, because with the audacity they had they would go straight to the French and talk, as they say "a peace." "We don't know what you mean by war; we are not much in war now, not my tribe," and the talking was to the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the English. Thus, by the year 1642, they knew perfectly well that Charles I. was in trouble with his Parliament, that civil war was in England, and in '44 or '43 they heard that 200 military men for the first time were to be sent to Quebec. They started a movement at once, but they dearly paid for that.

The next year they went against the Tobacco nation, and they went as far as Manitoulin Island to attack the Ottawa, who were a nation of the Algonquin language. Then they came back on the Ottawa River and chased part of the Algonquins from there. They did not touch the French.

Seeing that the English were in such a state of trouble at the time and their trade was paralyzed, they opened communication with the French for the purpose of a treaty with them and they went to Quebec and saw the 200 men that had come. They saw it was no use to continue hostilities in that way. They were come to make a treaty. They were safe with the French; they did not think of the English at that time. Of course, the French could read through the lines, but the best thing they could say was that they believed every word of the Iroquois and the nation would be eternally friendly. And that treaty of peace so solmenly

fixed up lasted eight months. (Laughter.) Talk about European diplomacy! Whenever the English or Dutch became too powerful, the influence of the Iroquois went to the French. As soon as the French became too powerful they went to the English and said, "Look here, I am not dealing with the French." The English and the French understood the whole affair, could not be deceived, but what could they do? They had to put on the best face they could. What is most wonderful, the Iroquois kept up that system of balancing the powers with success and it was useless for the Europeans to try to break it in any way.

I must not forget Major Gibson of Boston in 1649, who wrote to the French authorities if they would give him five thousand dollars, or something like that, cash, "I will bargain the destruction of the Iroquois which will be useful to you and useful to us." Anyway, the policy with which they conducted their business, and necessarily the development of their natural faculties, the perfecting of the system, went on exactly as things go in similar cases with civilization.

By the year 1646-7 the news was that civil war had broken out in France. As they could not fear the English for any purpose, nor the French at this hour, all the available men were called, a general levy was made, distributed into columns, perfectly planned à la Wellington, à la Napoleon, and they went on. In a year and a half or two they swept the whole of Upper Canada. The Hurons were destroyed; the Tobaccos were partly destroyed. The Andastoes disappeared to the last man; the Eries probably to the last man also, because we did not hear of them afterwards. The Missisagua of Algoma were beginning to trade with the French, and they wiped them out. They followed the plan which had been decided in Council. These are not Indians! You cannot call these people Indians. No Indians, as we understand the word Indian, conducted themselves in this way. No, they have all the characteristics of civilized people. They created such a fear all round that after they were in possession of these lands neither the French nor the English dare touch them.

At this hour 1650 the Iroquois were in full possession of all Upper Canada and a strip of land on either side of the Great Lakes all around. An immense conquest, and naturally they brought the trade to them. You know trade is a sort of thing which the historians have too much neglected. Trade is like a wedge which, once entered into a continent, will split it open. Trade is at the bottom of all great civilized wars. When I see a great problem I say, "Where is the trade problem in this?" The origin of this war of the Iroquois, as I told you, had no other purpose than the desire of acquiring for themselves the monopoly of the fur trade. They held these immense lands where there were no more Indian tribes. They decided that is not enough. "We have got to do better than that. We have got the means," because the 1,500 men that they had to start their military operations had by that time grown to three times the figure. How is that? Like the Romans, all good persons amongst the captives were kept, men or women, and at the end of these wars—far from being exhausted, the Iroquois were three and four times more numerous. The Indians, as a rule, are a good deal like the white man, when they see the strongest party win, they are pretty ready to join it and make the best of it. The captive inclined that way. So their diplomacy, their military spirit, and everything in connection with the Iroquois indicates a nation perfectly civilized, as far as the word civilization can apply to Indians.

They went further. They ran up the St. Maurice; they went down to Quebec; they went down to Tadoussac, and after clearing all the Indians from the Ottawa River to the Sauguenay, they followed them to the vicinity of Hudson's

Bay. They went to Lake Michigan and captured the trade there. They went to the Illinois and destroyed that nation. The Illinois could put 10,000 men under arms, but they were Indians. They did not last a minute before the handful of Iroquois. The whole of Michigan was taken, and going around behind them they fell on other tribes of the south-east who had been neglected for some time, and gave them such a beating that they gave up their country and ran within the limits of the English settlements.

Look at the immense geographical contest of these people! They had exhausted eight, ten, twelve nations, and they had carried it on with such a regularity, precision and knowledge of handling things that we cannot read without being struck with the proficiency of their system. No, they were not Indians, after what we are in the habit of understanding by that name. Not at all!

When the French Government (1666) fell into the hands of Louis XIV., the young king, with the new strong Minister called Colbert, there was a determination to close up these wars with the Iroquois. They made an arrangement by which it was understood they should never take up arms against the French. It lasted 20 years. But during that time they went as far as the Mississippi, capturing the trade there, everywhere. In 1684 some trouble happened with the French and war was started again. Oh, but the Iroquois were so strong, they had developed their power so largely that, even with good guns, the French could not master them, and we know very well that from 1664 to the year 1700 that war was raging all the time without the French gaining ground. Finally, in 1700, there was called in Montreal delegations of all the people around the Great Lakes and the solemn and celebrated peace of 1700 was concluded.

My intention is not to go any farther. If I had to continue I would necessarily explain that the Indian situation of both the English and French after the year 1700 was so completely changed when immigrants had come in such a number that the colonies were turning to be something. Therefore the good time of the Iroquois would have been over, if they had started war again. They kept quiet. And you know that sixty years after, when the conquest of Canada took place, they were still a powerful nation. You could not point out any other Indians or tribes that was worth mentioning, because these had been nearly scattered to the four winds years and years ago by the Iroquois. The only group of aborigines that stood at that moment were the Iroquois.

If you speak of England and France, for instance, you have to bring in the history of the other nations that inhabited those countries two thousand years ago. That is all very interesting; I like it well, and in that very light we have something that is worthy whatever you may call it, antiquity. Our antiquity is only 300 years old, and it is the only difference with Europe. If you want to know the history of this Province of Ontario, why you have got to begin with the Iroquois. You have got to go through all what I have said to-night and far more, for, after all, I have just made of a big thing a small demonstration. It is a vast study to enter into the conduct of these people, to see the vast area that they have covered; the ability with which they have carried their plan to completion, notwithstanding the forces that they had against them as far as numbers were concerned. Their history as the first page of this Province is wonderful. These Indians want a Homer, just the same as the Greek of the old time. I am only indicating the subject, but probably one of these mornings some poet will be born who will be able to bring that into the proper shape of history.

I must thank you for the wonderful attention with which you have listened

to me, for it is not every day that you have got to pass through such a language as what I have used. (Laughter.) I had as much difficulty to express myself as you had difficulty to understand me. (Laughter and applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: It seems to me the only adequate way by which we can thank Miss Stearns and Mr. Sulte is by a standing vote.

The entire meeting stood up and gave them a hearty clapping of hands.
Session adjourned at 10.30.

TUESDAY, April 9th, 1912.

MORNING SESSION.

This Session opened at 9.15.

DR. CHARTERIS took the chair, and called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was presented by Mr. A. W. Cameron.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

1. RE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LIBRARY INSTITUTES.

Northern.

"That in view of the fact that there is no county organization in the districts, the Government is urged to take this fact into consideration in making grants to the libraries in these districts."

See Georgian No. 1.

Eastern.

"That this Institute strongly urges the desirability, in the interests of the smaller libraries of the province, of amending the Libraries Act by adding a clause enabling any county to establish a system of libraries within its boundaries, supported by the county, or any county or group of counties to enter into an agreement with the board of a city library for the establishment of a system of county libraries, the city library to equip and maintain the rural libraries, and the counties to contribute pro rata toward their support."

Approve of the principle of County Library Systems, the resolutions to be discussed by the Library Institute Conferences and submitted to the executive of the O.L.A.

London.

"1. Whereas much confusion existss in the minds of librarians and members of Boards of Association Libraries as to the intention of the Department in its regulation regarding paying members, and, therefore, reports from such libraries are based on personal interpretations, and statistics derived therefrom are unreliable, this Library Institute resolves that the Department be requested to more clearly define the requirements for membership.

"2. Whereas the numerous week libraries in this, and we presume in every Library Institute District, need prompt and sometimes frequent advice and

stimulus to save them from collapse and bring them to efficiency, and whereas it is physically impossible for the Library Inspector to visit all such; this Library Institute resolves that the Department authorize the Inspector of Public Libraries, when he deems it advisable, on his own initiative or when desired by Library Institute Executives or other interested persons, to request some convenient and qualified person to visit any dormant or struggling library, study its problems and give advice, with power to pay the necessary travelling expenses of such persons, as well as a small remuneration for services."

Already arranged for.

Georgian.

"Resolved that the Georgian Library Institute endorse the resolutions of the Northern District Library Institute *re* grants to Public Libraries in districts where there is no County organization, and, also *re* exemption of industrial institutions from taxation for Public Libraries.

"Resolved that the Legislature of Ontario be urged to pass such legislation as will make it obligatory on the County Councils to duplicate the legislative grants to the Public Libraries.

Amended to read.

"That the Legislature of Ontario pass legislation requiring the County Councils to make a minimum grant of \$50 to each Free Library and \$25 to each Library Association, and that similar grants be arranged for the libraries in the unorganized districts."

"Resolved that the thanks of the Georgian Library Institute be cordially extended to the Inspector of Public Libraries for his able and earnest labors on behalf of the libraries, especially the smaller ones."

Approved.

York.

No. 1 and No. 2 concern the local Institute only.

3. That the Postal Department of the Dominion Government be memorialized for a reduction of the postage on books to the former rate of four cents per pound, and also to reduce the postage on periodicals.

"4. That the Public Library Act be amended by extending the township municipalities the powers now given to towns and villages of levying a rate for the maintenance of free libraries, and allowing such municipalities to apply such appropriations to the support of neighboring libraries, provided the residents of the municipality be allowed free use of the said libraries.

Amended to read.

"3. That the Postmaster-General be memorialized for a reduction of the postage on books to the former rate of 4 cents per pound and also to reduce the postage on periodicals.

"4. That the Public Library Act be amended by extending to township municipalities the powers now given to towns and villages of levying a rate for the maintenance of free libraries, and allowing such municipalities to apply such appropriations to the support of *their own* and neighboring libraries, provided the residents of the municipality be allowed free use of the said libraries."

"5. That the Education Department be asked to supply in leaflet form, convenient for slipping into books, lists of non-fiction books of special interest and value, special attention being paid to the agricultural interests and to juvenile readers.

Approved.

II. OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Dr. Locke, Chief Librarian, Toronto Public Library, and his assistants, Miss Poole and Miss Barnstead, for their scheme of expansion of the Dewey Decimal System for Canada.

With a view to securing closer co-operation between the libraries of the High Schools and the Public Libraries of the province, that the President be asked to name a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the College and High School section of the Ontario Educational Association.

That the Resolutions Committee be a standing committee of the Association.

MR. CAMERON: The Secretary referred to the matter of schools and Libraries and considered it would be wiser to establish closer relations between the various schools and Colleges and the Library Association. The Committee on Resolutions were unanimously of the opinion that the schools and colleges of this Province should be brought into closer relation with the public libraries and especially with this Association. In order to make a beginning we thought it would be wise if a small committee from this Association would meet a similar committee from the section of the Ontario Educational Association, which would be most concerned with this matter.

MR. WILLIAMS: What is the object?

MR. CAMERON: There are none of the High School Libraries that are members of the Library Association. The main idea is to establish such relations between the High Schools and the Public Libraries that these public libraries will be more useful to the schools. Teachers in the High Schools do not plan their work in composition and reading and so on so as to make good use of the public library. In some places there is considerable apathy on the part of the teacher.

MR. WILLIAMS: As you are aware, the Collegiate Institutes have to obtain a library to get part of the grant. Consequently they have to get a certain stock of books there?

MR. CASWELL: If the teacher could attend the Summer School for library training, he would gain an idea of system in library work, and so instruct the scholars that when they leave school they will fall in more naturally with the use of the library. If that were possible, I think it would be a help on both sides. Co-operation might be had in some places, more I think than it is now, in the use of books from the library, in the way of supplementary reading. In that way the school could work more closely with the library than it is now.

MR. BARCLAY: A part of the necessary equipment prescribed by the Department of Education for all high schools and collegiate institutes and continuation schools is a school library, and part of the Government aid is based upon the efficiency of these libraries. There must be about 300 of these school libraries, and, as I understand it, not one of them is represented here in this Association. Could not this Association help these libraries to be more efficient than they are at present? If nothing more were done than aiding them in the selection of books, that would be helpful to them in the service they are designed for.

MR. KERR: I think sometimes we might get books sent up from the public library to the collegiate, and in that way show the scholars and the teachers that we have books that they require. Perhaps the Board would do well to consult with the teachers and find out what books are in the library that would be useful to them in their work; and, if we did that, perhaps we might get the teachers interested. We can harp away about the scholars as much as we like, but unless the

books in the public library are selected to some extent by the teachers, they will not patronize it for the books they require. In the public school they are using books from the public library: the teachers give exercises and themes for the scholars to write and the scholars go down and ask the librarian where they can get the information. I have seen our reference room filled with scholars who were preparing some essay or theme on which they had to write, and in that way I think the public library is doing a lot of work to help the school. The same thing can be done with regard to the teachers of the collegiate institute. Get the teachers interested, show them what you have, and get the children to look up works of reference in the library in connection with their school work.

DR. CHARTERIS: It strikes me as a very sound proposition. We in our library supply supplementary reading for the scholars in the public school and we find it works out very well. My own opinion is that we should get the schools in touch with the libraries, because if you get the children interested, you have got your readers for the future provided for and your library will grow. We have the principal of the High School on our Board and the principal of one of the public schools, and we try to work it out to the advantage of the school children and the public generally. It strikes me it is a very forcible resolution.

MR. HAMILTON: Isn't it a fact that the schools are interested?

DELEGATE: Does the law make it compulsory to have the principal on the library board?

DR. CHARTERIS: No.

DELEGATE: In our town that person is ex officio a member of the Library Board; that works out splendidly because they work together. Then we also have one member of the Council on the Library Board.

ANOTHER DELEGATE: We have the Principal of one of the Public Schools and the Principal of the High School on our Board, but you know teachers are like other people. They have been running along in a certain rut just the same as we do in other things, and they are not perhaps as wide readers as lots of people who are not teachers at all, and not as large and open-minded as some others. However, I think it would be good to have one prominent teacher on the Library Board.

LADY DELEGATE: The Principal of the Model School is on the Board and we have two clergymen as well.

MR. CAMERON: I received a communication from one of the teachers in a collegiate, asking something about a system of classification for his library where they have about 2,000 volumes—a splendid library in itself—and he was anxious to know how to use it to the best advantage, and not being in touch with this Association he was at a loss to undertake it.

Resolution Carried.

MR. CAMERON: In reference to the resolution *re* County Systems, we would ask that this be discussed at the Institute Secretaries' Conference this afternoon. Carried.

MR. HAMILTON: In some sections there are libraries in unorganized districts, could not assistance be given them?

MR. CAMERON: Provided for.

MR. HARDY: At the Northern Association last year it was pointed out that there was nobody to make grants but the Government.

MR. MOORE: I don't see why we should distinguish between free libraries and those that are not. The ones that are poor are the ones that most need our

sympathy. Strike out the word "free" and I think it will be a good motion. I move an amendment.

The original motion was carried.

Mr. Cameron continues reading report.

MR. CAMERON: According to the Act at present the cities, towns and villages have a right to levy a public library rate for the maintenance of public libraries. It is possible for municipalities contiguous to libraries or near to them to make grants to the library in return for the use of them. There is no provision in the Act by which a township can support libraries adjacent to them.

MR. MOORE: I don't think there is any use in touching that; I don't think there is any use asking for the extra rate. At present, if the provisions are carried out there is plenty of provision made for reading matter.

MR. KERR: I don't think there is any use in having any more weak libraries. The Government sends out a caseo f books and don't see why there should be any more. I would be rather in favor of reducing the number of public libraries than extending them. We cannot have a good selection of books without money to buy them.

JUDGE HARDY: It is a matter in the hands of the ratepayers. It cannot do any harm and there are many townships where it will make for good. There are some townships without incorporated villages. A police village has no right to make a rate, only incorporated villages.

MR. CAMERON: The Secretary told us yesterday there were over 400 towns and villages without libraries.

MR. BERTRAM: In a township with a small community in the north and none in the south but adjacent to a large town, this will enable relief to be given to the residents of the township who are adjacent to or quite near the town library. The township then could make a suitable arrangement with the library for the benefit of the residents in the south part of the township.

MR. KERR: In the township of North Dumfries, that end of the township which is nearer to Galt has applied for similar privileges in Galt and we have not yet decided whether we are in a position to grant it or not.

Moved by MR. CAMERON, seconded by MR. HAMILTON:

That the report be adopted in full. Carried.

RESOLUTION *re* THE LATE L. K. MURTON, K.C.

Moved by Mr. L. T. BARCLAY, seconded by Mr. D. WILLIAMS, that the members of the Ontario Library Association having learned since the last meeting of the death of Mr. L. K. Murton, K.C., of Oshawa, desire to record an expression of their deep regret at the great loss which the cause of library education has sustained throughout the Province by his untimely death. Able, courteous, of wide culture and devoted to the service and uplift of the community, his qualities were inestimable value to the Province. The members wish to express to Mrs. Murton and the family their sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

That the Secretary communicate this resolution to Mrs. Murton.

MR. BURPEE took the chair.

Report of Nominating Committee was read.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

Your Committee beg to report that the officers for the year 1912-1913 be as follows:

Officers: Pres., C. R. Charteris, M.D., The Public Library, Chatham; 1st Vice-Pres., W. F. Moore, The Public Library, Dundas; 2nd Vice-Pres., W. O. Carson, The Public Library, London; Secy., E. A. Hardy, B.A., 81 Collier St., Toronto; Treas., G. H. Locke, M.A., The Public Library, Toronto.

Councillors: David Williams, The Public Library, Collingwood; H. J. Clarke, B.A., The Public Library, Belleville; D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia; W. J. Hamilton, B.A., The Public Library, Fort William; Miss Edith Sutton, The Public Library, Smith's Falls; L. J. Burpee, F.R.G.S., ex-Pres., International Joint Commission, Ottawa.

W. F. MOORE.
A. R. WALKER.
D. M. GRANT.
E. P. GAVIN.
W. J. ROBERTSON.

MR. MOORE: Mr. Hardy modestly placed his resignation in the hands of the Executive, but they refused to accept it for the very good reason that they knew a good thing when they had it. (Applause.)

Moved by MR. MOORE, seconded by MR. GARVIN:

That the report be received. Carried.

Moved by MR. CAMERON, seconded by MR. MOORE:

That there be a Standing Committee on Resolutions. Carried.

MR. MOORE: I move that the committee as appointed this year be the Standing Committee; I don't think it can be improved on and it will save trouble. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT called upon Mr. Carson for his paper on "The Training and Status of the Librarian."

THE STATUS AND TRAINING OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARIAN.

BY W. O. CARSON, THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, LONDON.

This subject is tremendous! To consider the important question of the public librarian's status and training, we must face the great questions: "What is a public library?" "What is its aim?" "What are its possibilities?"

Though few of us answer these questions to ourselves in clear terms, each has to decide them for himself in some fashion that reflects his own ideals concerning the public library. To state the problem and grasp its significance, is to be one step nearer its solution. The public library, I should say, is a selection of books suitable for the needs of the community in which it is situated. These books must be arranged in a scientific manner, both they and their contents made easy of access through the best methods and devices known to library science. The institution should furnish assistance and advice to its patrons, and attempt to bring the influence of the books to bear on the right readers. It should extend its privileges within the reach of every inhabitant of its constituency. It has the high privilege of practicing the missionary spirit in creating a taste for

good literature, raising the standard of literary taste, encouraging research, and in promoting any schemes or work tending to uplift the community through the influence of the printed page.

In short compass, I should say, that the status and training of the librarian should be that required to build up and maintain a real public library and develop its usefulness along the lines mentioned.

To pronounce upon the necessary qualifications for a perfect librarian, we might appeal to our imaginations and paint a most impossible being. To think of the perfect and ideal and compare with oneself is to become acquainted with the limits of one's faculties, it tends to clip the wings of our conceits and to make us feel by a little floundering and flouncing in deep bottomless seas of speculation, that the ideal librarian is a much greater and bigger person than we had imagined; and we find that the imagination furnishes no definite basis for practical conclusions. But upon the foundation of carefully-observed and well-assorted facts concerning the successful librarians of Canada and the United States—the ones who approximate all that we can expect—we may proceed to learn a few lessons.

Four great factors go to make up the qualified librarian—natural ability, education, professional training, and experience. We all recognize the value and need of experience—it requires no comment. So in dealing with the status and training of the public librarian, I will divide him like “all Gaul”—into three parts: 1st, natural ability; 2nd, education; 3rd, professional training. The qualities apart from education and professional training, I will speak of first—I believe them to be the most important.

The successful librarian is a person of common-sense and judgment; one who takes an active, not a passive, interest in his work; he is progressive and resourceful, possessed of initiative and the ability and power to execute and put into effect. He has, necessarily, a relish for social service and an abiding interest in the uplift and welfare of the people. Without these qualities one can not guide and promote a public library to the best advantage and make it a live, aggressive, and effective institution.

The successful librarian must be a person of broad education; a variety of subjects require his attention and sympathy. He should have a trained and disciplined mind and be accustomed to systematic study. A good academic training and discipline is an invaluable asset to the librarian. Education can not be defined by a list of subjects from the curriculums of institutions of primary, secondary, and higher education. The public library stands as an influence that is broader than any school and more general than any system, and one who comes only within the narrow limits of the traditional training, will be of little use in encouraging the broad education. “The spirit of self-help and self-effort is at the root of all genuine growth,” this embodies in a few words the experiences of a vast number of the world's most successful men. The librarian should stand as the foremost exponent of self culture; one who has profited by that pursuit should be the most effective promoter of it. This independent culture is essential to the public librarian and must be looked for whether the person has or has not been through the traditional schools. For positions that are largely administrative we can not over-estimate the value of training gained in business, or in any work that brings one into contact with the masses of the people and the world's work. In considering the educational qualifications of the most successful librarians on the continent,

one will find that their school educations vary from a common-school education to that of the post-graduate university; but in every case the librarian, one will find, is an educated man or woman, larger and broader than their certified standing, for the limitations of a certificate will not express it.

The public library has its own work to do. Its primary object is to help in the pursuit of culture the masses of the people, more particularly those who are not receiving instruction from other publicly maintained institutions; it requires workers fitted for its particular work. There is no adequate way of determining whether a would-be librarian has the necessary natural abilities and education. It can not be discovered by rule. I shall submit a method that has worked with satisfaction for the appointment of assistants in the London public library after dealing with the third aspect of this subject—professional training.

Professional Training. There was a time when the librarian waited for literature or for the use of books as tools. He was a mere custodian, a watchman—a library policeman. In those days the library did very little good. This state of passive existence began to disappear as the missionary spirit commenced to move library workers. The contagion spread and an inspiration burned in their hearts. The greatness of their opportunities loomed up before them. The librarian now took active functions upon himself and tried to use the library as an influence for good. Methods and means were wanting. The new idea of the function of libraries showed to the workers that there was a great need of study, of experiment, of inventive ingenuity, of individual and collective experience, of practical and philosophical attainments that had never been dreamt of before. These discoveries gave form to a conception of library science, of a department of study that is entitled to scientific rank, by reason of the importance of its results, the precision of its methods, and the range of its details.

The wonderful development of library science is quite marked. The librarian need no longer labor with crude methods; he is the inheritor of the accumulated experience, ideas, and methods of the countless indefatigable workers who have well-nigh perfected and put into operation through individual and co-operative effort, systems, codes of rules, bibliographical guides and scientific methods, and all in such a form that the librarian who will, may share.

The subjects embraced in a library training course have been classified into three main classes: bibliographical; administrative; and technical; I will try to treat them under this classification.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC.

1. *Bibliographical Institutions.*—One essential of the librarian's training is to become acquainted with co-operative undertakings, with the work and organization of the societies and institutions in America and Europe which are interested in the stimulation of the library movement, in perfecting and unifying library and bibliographical methods, and in the production of bibliographical material.

2. *Bibliography.*—This subject has no limits. It might include a study of the records of thought from before the dawn of history to the invention of printing, and the study of everything pertaining to the printed book from its first appearance until the present day. For the ordinary public library one's study might be confined to trade, national, subject, and general bibliography, and the compilation of bibliographies.

The value of a knowledge of bibliography is inestimable. Without it the world of books is chaos, with it order. There is scarcely a department of library work where a knowledge of this subject is not of use.

3. *Book-selection*.—Good judgment is the chief requisite for book-selection; but judgment is a power that requires cultivation, if it is to pronounce upon the value and adaptability of books to certain libraries and readers. One must study the points to be considered in dealing with the various kinds of books; study typical books, and the principles underlying the selection of books. One is required to build a library of books to form a harmonious whole, and must acquire the power of judging the merits of a library as a collection.

For the selection and purchase of books, methods must be devised. To do this work one requires a thorough knowledge of the sources of information concerning the physical and literary merits of books in and out of print as well as those of current publication; and in addition to this one needs to become familiar with the various channels of purchase and be conversant with matters pertaining to the book trade.

The subject includes book description and reviewing—special technical knowledge is required for this work.

Readers' advisory work bears a close relationship to this subject. A knowledge of book-selection is a great asset to the library worker in advising and directing readers, and in compiling reading lists and bulletins.

4. *Reference Work*.—Embraces a knowledge of the character and scope of standard and special works of reference and government publications; the compilation of reference lists and bibliographies; and matters pertaining to research; and the organization of a reference department and collecting and caring for reference material.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

The following are usually classified under this heading:

1. Library Organization.
2. Government of Libraries.
3. Library Legislation.
4. Buildings and Equipment.
5. Secretarial Work.
6. Library Publication.
7. Municipal Government.

8. *Library History*.—This includes the history of libraries of all ages and all countries and the present status of the library world, its development, characteristics, and activities. Librarians must through reading, travel, and attending conventions, keep in touch with modern advancement, and should contribute new ideas, too. To know library history past and present is to be in a good position to deal with problems for the future. This subject is a good cure for provincialism, it widens the outlook and gives us the benefit of a knowledge of what others are doing and have done, we are then in a position to adapt their ideas to our needs or improve on them if we can.

9. *Children's Work*.—Is often considered as a part of administration; this would include the organization and management of a children's room. (In addition to this a special training is required in the selection of children's literature, story telling, and work with schools. I have yet to learn that child study receives

attention in either library schools or training schools for children's librarians. I should think that this would be a subject that should receive attention by librarians specializing in children's work.)

TECHNICAL.

1. *Classification*.—Requirements: knowledge of the theory of classification in general and its logical basis. The theory of classification is a department of logic, and those who do not grasp abstract ideas readily should not classify books. It is quite necessary for the classifier to thoroughly comprehend the principles underlying classification. The principal schemes should be studied, and the Dewey Decimal and its application to particular libraries, especially. This system has been chosen as the standard in this Province. It should be studied in detail and understood as a whole including the relation and bearing of the parts to each other. In dealing with the terms used to express the various subjects, one must understand their meaning according to that intended by the system and not by private interpretation. The study of a system should go hand in hand with the practical application of it; one must of necessity be able through the study of a book to discover its subject, predominant tendency, or literary form. Mistakes in classification are more often due to bad judgment in comprehending the book dealt with, rather than to a lack of understanding of the classification system in use.

The use and choice of subject-headings should be studied in its relation to classification. One must give this matter careful study and considerable practice; wise choice of headings multiplies the usefulness of classification.

2. *Cataloguing*.—The librarian requires to have a knowledge of cataloguing, of the approval forms of catalogues, and their objects, and an intimacy with the codes of rules for their compilation, and a knowledge of methods of mechanical display. This is essentially a practice study, and no amount of reading will make a good cataloguer. Scientific cataloguing is required to render the books of a library and their contents accessible to the inquirer. The catalogue is to the library what a good analytical index is to a book. Libraries that disregard the modern methods of cataloguing will find themselves sooner or later in a mysterious maze, and will be compelled to discard the results of their ill-advised labor, and spend, perhaps, years in re-cataloguing.

Methods of shelf-listing, stock-taking, and treatment of withdrawals might be studied in connection with cataloguing. Cataloguing embraces more than the act of making the entries for books; it includes keeping the catalogue in good order and removing the entries for books that have been lost or withdrawn. Shelf-listing is a form of cataloguing and should be considered in its relation to stock-taking; these matters are important, representing as they do, the records and work relating to the safety and state of preservation of the books.

3. *Order and Accession Work*.—The principal topics of this subject are: order routine; serials check-list; prices; discounts; importing; second-hand buying; exchanges; gifts; the accession book and its substitutes.

4. *Bookbinding*.—The technical processes of bookbinding; binding materials; re-binding; records and routine; economics in binding for libraries.

5. *Simple Routine Work*.—Including loan work; library handwriting; shelf work; registration of borrowers; minor repairs to books; preparing books for the shelves; marking ownership.

By simple duties, I do not mean that they are unimportant. An assistant who can do these duties well is highly prized in a library where she can be kept busy at this kind of work. The efficiency and appearance of a library are affected to some degree by the way that these simple duties are performed; by a little practice and patience, these can be mastered in a few weeks, and it is extremely worth while.

Our friend Mr. Locke has aptly called the technical phase of library science a "universal language." This language has been tested, it furnishes library workers with a system, the principles of which can be followed year after year and can be continued by new workers. It has not been designed for the use of one person as a secret code, but is in such form that it may be understood by all library workers. It provides a scientific system by which the technique of the organization of a library may be well-jointed and carefully articulated. It will be found that, more and more, bibliographies will be issued according to the rules of this language; a knowledge of it is essential not only to the persons who practice technical work, but to all who are engaged in the profession. In criticizing a library for the purpose of book selection, one needs to understand the arrangement of the books, the use of the language is valuable in this, and in many other ways.

I do not wish to say that everything connected with the work of a public library should be done by code or rule. There is no work that admits of greater scope for originality and self-expression; the public library offers unlimited opportunities for the exercise of judgment and initiative. But the knowledge and training in the subjects embraced in library science are essential to the librarian if he is to exercise his powers to the best advantage.

TRAINING SYSTEMS.

The question that arises now is, how is professional training to be obtained, The library schools have brought together and organized the results of the best experience, and attempt to teach thoroughly all phases of professional training and the principles underlying them; they are equipped with facilities for practice and all study and work is done under supervision. There are about eleven or twelve of these schools in the United States: New York State library school, Albany; Pratt Institute school of library science, Brooklyn; Drexel Institute library school, Philadelphia; University of Illinois library school, Champaign, Ill.; Simmons College library training school, Boston; Western Reserve University library school, Cleveland; Library training school of the Carnegie library of Atlanta, Ga.; Wisconsin library school, Madison; Indiana library school, Indianapolis; Syracuse University library school, Syracuse; Carnegie library training school for children's librarians, Pittsburgh.

The courses in most of the schools are for one year or about thirty-six weeks; in some of them a second year course is given, such is the case in the New York State school, where the complete course extends over two years; others—Pratt Institute, for example gives a special advanced course after the first year's work has been completed. Some schools connected with universities and colleges have a combined academic and library science course.

The entrance requirements in most of the schools is by an examination of considerable difficulty; in two or three of them the candidates must be graduated from an accredited college. Since 1902 the entrance requirement for the New York State school is that the student be graduated from a registered college, with

the general course preferred. In cases where the candidate's course has been special or what we would call an honor course, an examination is set to cover subjects where the special course is considered inadequate, for example, if it did not include a sufficient training in social and natural sciences, the school would require an examination of the candidate in these subjects.

All of the schools mentioned issue circulars describing the courses offered which may be obtained on application.

The Summer School, which generally gives a course of about six weeks, is intended for the instruction of library workers who have not the time to attend the library school; they may be open to the charge of superficiality, but for persons who are adapted for library work and who have the necessary education and some experience, they are of great value. They should and perhaps do teach the primary and most essential needs of the students, and those phases of library science that are hidden and most difficult to master without the aid of an instructor.

Apprentice Classes. In many of the larger libraries the apprentice class system is used for the purposes of training assistants; the instruction is usually local and special, and designed for persons who are intended to fill minor positions. The work in these classes is taught from the point of view of the needs of the particular library. The members of the class receive instruction and opportunities for practice; they give their services free for the instruction received. If the work done is satisfactory, the person is considered eligible for appointment to the staff. This system is not practicable for any but large libraries that have vacancies occurring often and where appointments are frequent.

The library Association of England holds examinations in library science and issues certificates. The London School of Economics and Political Science has a department which provides technical instruction. Most of those who write on the examinations study at home; some receive instructions through correspondence. The subjects are classified into literary history; bibliography; classification; cataloguing; library history, foundation and equipment; and library routine. The Association requires an exhaustive study of the subjects on the course as well as practical experience in the technical branches. The course is an admirable one, but while exhaustive in its treatment of the subjects it embraces, one can not but see that it is designed for English libraries. For practical purposes of public library work in this country, much could be added to the course even at the expense of eliminating parts of the syllabus.

James Duff Brown edits "A guide to Librarianship," which contains a series of reading lists and suggestions for study for the use of students entering for the professional examinations. The reading lists are very suggestive, but are neither exhaustive nor select; they contain a great deal of fragmentary material that is hard to obtain; some of the matter is almost irrelevant.

I know of only one school on this continent that attempts to give instructions by correspondence—the University of Chicago. The course consists of but twenty-four lessons and is very elementary.

System of Appointment of Assistants in the London Public Library and Method of Training.—The results of our regulations for appointment of assistants and their subsequent training have been very satisfactory. Three years ago we had a problem to solve, we wanted all applicants for positions to be governed by certain regulations. We desired, first, assistants who were of the right type and with the education required for the work. We decided that the efficiency of the

library would be no greater than the efficiency of the staff, therefore, training was necessary. As the demand for library school trained assistants much exceeded the supply, we felt that for the initial salary that we were able to pay, we could get a better type of assistants untrained than trained. We designed a system for the subsequent training of assistants.

A by-law was passed providing that all applicants for positions should have at the least, senior matriculation or its equivalent. We knew that applicants would be persons who had not attended school for some time, and we were anxious to know whether they were people who were inclined to self-improvement and had broadened their education. So we made it necessary for candidates to write on a test examination. The results of the test, special qualifications, and extra educational standing were to be considered in making appointments.

Later we required three new assistants when the new by-law was applied. We had fifteen applicants who were eligible for the test. Four of the fifteen obtained the necessary percentage to qualify themselves as candidates for the positions. Three of them were chosen. The system of appointment did away with influences being brought to bear for the appointment of undesirable persons.

After appointment, assistants are obliged to make a systematic study of librarianship. A course was arranged, based on the courses in use in the library schools. Each subject was analysed and directions for study and practice were given, together with a reading list on each topic and instructions for practice. Each main subject was arranged into three parts; first, second and third; or, primary, intermediate, and advanced. The assistants are advised to use loose-leaf books for note-taking from formal talks on the subjects, knowledge gained through reading, practice and experience, and on reference and circulating books prescribed for study. When appointed the assistant is given about one-third of the syllabus as a first year's programme for study and practice. If proficiency is shown by tests at the end of the year, the assistant receives a substantial increase in salary. At the beginning of the second and third years a programme is given for study, and increases in salary are given after proof of proficiency on the subjects prescribed on the syllabus. Thus, increases in salary are given for progress and merit. This system is as comprehensive as we can make it, and the results have been very gratifying. A great deal depends on the person in following such a course. One who knows how to study can make good progress, especially when gifted with the spirit or ability for self-help.

I am not prepared to say that such a scheme is a good substitute for that of the library school, but for a good student it is quite possible that it might be.

We have to admit that some of the best library workers have not been graduated from library schools. But after all is said, the library school is the only institution that insures a good training, and it saves the time of the librarian, and time and expense to the library.

Our Problem in Ontario.—The success of the public libraries of Ontario will depend largely on the attitude taken by librarians and library boards to this important subject which we have under discussion. We are forced to admit that the importance of the matter has not been observed by the majority of libraries. We have a condition to face—not a theory.

There are forty libraries in the Province that can afford to pay qualified librarians. These forty libraries employ fully one hundred persons. Then we have a large number of small libraries that can pay for a librarian with an elementary

training. The remainder of the small libraries might be provided with a printed manual of instructions suitable for the very small libraries.

The Department of Education has shown generosity and sympathy toward the library movement by providing a Summer School for library workers; free tuition is given to students and railway fare is paid to and from the school. This school is of great value in giving students a start—the primary needs of the librarian are taught. But it would be absurd to assume that an adequate training could be given in four weeks. The training in the Summer School needs to be supplemented by an advanced course or some other form of training.

Our Inspector's department is over-worked now; but it should be re-inforced so that a thorough inspection of libraries can be made. Library boards should be informed through expert advice as to whether their libraries are good, bad, or indifferent. Inspections of this kind would be invaluable, and a few words of advice from an expert after a careful inspection of a library would mean a great deal to the librarian.

I wish to urge upon you library directors the importance of giving your librarians every chance to take advantage of the Summer School; encourage them to continue the study of the work. Send them to visit libraries, and the Ontario Library Association, and the American Library Association, if possible.

THE PRESIDENT: We shall be delighted to hear again from our friend, Miss Stearns, on the topic of "Library Extension."

LIBRARY EXTENSION.

BY MISS LUTIE E. STEARNS, WISCONSIN FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION,
MADISON, WIS.

MISS STEARNS: In this matter of library extension I think you Ontario librarians ought to be very much congratulated on the amount of aid you receive from the Government. I have seen evidences of that since I came here. The State of Wisconsin pays the expenses of no one to any library meeting whatsoever, with the exception of one or two of the commissioners to the A.L.A. The local library has to bear the expenses in connection with the meetings of the local library Association. We have no State aid whatsoever. Our State Commission sends to little struggling libraries travelling libraries of 50 or 75 or 100 books every six months, and the travelling library is just about the only evidence of State-aided work in the community.

Of course our State Commission sees that a new library is laid out on the right lines and then we visit the community. We have no inspection in the sense that they have inspection down in New York State. We do our visiting there with our staff, and when a town decides to build a library, we help in the selection of an architect and in every way we can, but we haven't got what you people have got here—State aid. In Massachusetts they give a library 100 books outright, and through successive generations people have to wait to read the 100 books. We think it is a better plan to send 100 books and change them every six months for an entirely new set. We have over 1,000 travelling libraries going now. You have here one Inspector to cover 219,000 square miles of territory. I was figuring out yesterday if Mr. Nursey did it as we do it in Wisconsin, it would take fourteen years working every day of the week to visit each library and district once. If I were in Mr. Nursey's place, I should be simply staggered at the whole proposition.

We have a library selected and we send out 35 sets in the field; the librarians make catalogues, shelf lists—fix up catalogues. It gives the library constant work, experience, and it renders to that library very practical help, and in addition to that we have seven other people doing the work in the State of Wisconsin that one man does here. (Applause.) I think he ought to get a Carnegie Hero Medal.

There is nowadays the type of "sufficient unto the day is the circulation thereof" librarian. "Oh, rest and be thankful," this type of librarian says. One of the biggest libraries in the country said, "If the people don't come to us, it is of no concern to us." No advertising and no propaganda, simply waiting for the people to come. I tried to show last night some of the ways in which the library can be made of great use in the community, and there was a librarian over in New York State who tried to look into her community and see what the social relationships in the community were. This chart I have here was made by this librarian just across the border in New York State. She wanted to find out what the social relationships were of the people in her community, what they were interested in. She also wanted to find out what part the library had in the life of the community.

This is a town of about 900 souls and they are mostly retired farmers who have come into town to spend their last days. They have come there to get the advantage of the local Baptist Academy in the town for their children. Here are the boundaries of the town, a river running through here. Each little square indicates a house; this running off from the square indicates the social relationships of the people in the house. It does not give the number of the people in the house, but it does give the social relationship. The cross indicates some church or Sunday School or Ladies' Aid or Endeavor or Epworth League relationship, and then these diamonds indicate some membership in a man's fraternal order, Oddfellows or Masons or Knights of Pythias, and so on. This sign with the lines through it indicates a woman's order, Eastern Stars, Maccabees, and so on. This mark shows membership in the corporation of the Academy. This indicates the local women's club. This indicates an order such as the Social Order—I don't know how much of that you have over in this country; it is the social thing among the farmers. Then there is the Agricultural Association, and that, by the way, is very feebly patronized, because the farmers seem to lose interest in it after they come to town. The library membership is indicated by the black circle, which you will find here, and this is the part in which this librarian was particularly interested.

The librarian took every house in the town, and then she found out the various memberships. There are 111 families indicated on this map, 77 of which have some form of social relationship to the other members of the community and 34 families have absolutely no relationship to the others. They are not joiners of anything. Take this street right here, this is the "swell" street of the town and look at the memberships here. There is a family there that has absolutely no social relationship with any other family in the town. Over here the man goes to lodge and the woman goes to lodge and that is all they have. Look at this part here, they have no social relationship with the rest of the town whatsoever—don't go to lodge, church, grange, and do not patronize the library. This shows an average of $2\frac{1}{3}$ memberships to the house; 34 have no memberships at all. Where there is one membership it is usually the man of the house; he goes somewhere. There are fourteen such cases, 9 are members of fraternal orders; the other five, academy corporation 1 and religious societies 4—those who go to Church, Sunday School or Ladies' Aid.

I was interested in this map for another reason, and that was the ostracism practised on those on this side of the river. There is only one woman on this side of the river who could get into the Women's Club and she lives so near the river she got in. She was the only one on this whole side who was allowed to join the Women's Club. If you take in all the activities, they would amount to 13 or 14 and the most in one family is seven. This family over here are the champion joiners, join everything. There are some organizations to which even they don't belong. This is a point I tried to bring out last night, that there is no one family that belongs to all and there is absolutely no one thing in the community to which all belong—there is not one single thing to which all belong and no one family belongs to everything. These two families here are rivals in the matter of joining and they live next door.

This librarian made a canvass, and she was astonished to find that of the 110 families only 20 patronized the public library. If I had a proposition like that, here is the district I would work first, this ostracised part; I would try to get them in. As a rule, it is the people in the outside districts that appreciate these advantages more than the others. Over on this road there were seven families out of which only two belonged in any of the memberships, and they were in men's lodges; the women do not go to anything. I asked a minister with whom I was discussing the subject, "How do you account for that spot over there?" He said, "There is a bad bog and marsh there and it is almost impossible to get through most of the year, and these people simply cannot get into the town, because all the social activities are carried on in the town," and he added that was one of the best arguments for good roads he had ever seen. The people are practically isolated and they cannot get in. That young librarian tried to wake up every farmer in the town, went to the houses and talked to them in her mornings off. I would not give it up until I had a black circle jutting out from every house in the town. In the town people can be reached easily, and in the outside places where the people cannot get into town, I would see that they were supplied with travelling libraries.

Miss Tyler, at our convention last year, told us of an Iowa idea, viz., the plan of a young librarian who enjoyed horseback riding on her off days, and who went around the country and visited little towns that wanted libraries. This enterprising young woman has established four branch libraries. She gets \$150 a year from each of the communities to which she sends books, which comes to \$600 a year. The expenditure for her library is in the neighborhood of \$2,000 a year, so that through her efforts she has brought in about one-third of that. She has sent out small travelling libraries of 25 or 50 books, and now what she is after is a big wagon. Miss Titcomb has rigged up a wagon down in Maryland; the driver goes into the yard and opens up the side of his wagon and they take their books and he goes to the next house and the various readers in the neighborhood exchange with each other, and in this way the whole district is covered.

In Wisconsin we want the parcels post so that a man can put a note in his box in connection with the rural free delivery system, asking the librarian to send him a book on a certain subject, and we want to have the carrier take the note to the librarian and take the book back and put it in the box. This is what we are asking for in every county in Wisconsin. By the use of the R.F.D. and the telephones, the schools and the libraries can be brought in touch, as they are in most towns in Kansas. After we do all this, I don't know what else we can do, except get a reader to go around and read the books for those who are too tired

to read for themselves. (Laughter.) I find usually when I send out a box I can send through the whole community a sort of electrical thrill that keeps them all on the anxious seat until every one of the books in the box has been read. We have an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for travelling library work. I think the travelling library work is the most important work of all that we do.

"Often and often the man sat under the tree and always its shade and the sweetness thereof stimulated in him the process of thought. But one day some persons came and cut the tree down and ground it up into pulp, of which they made books... And the reading of these, indispensable to culture in the accepted sense, left the man no time to think."—Puck.

Up to the time of the establishment of the first Western Library Commission, the office of librarian was rightly considered among the sedentary occupations or professions, oftentimes offering a pleasant field for the closing days of broken-down ministers, school teachers, aged feminine "left-overs," and impoverished widows.

With the dawn of Commission work in the west a new type of library worker was demanded. Given a population in a single western state of 2,200,000 souls, 600,000 of these being native whites of native parents, 900,000 native whites of foreign parentage, and including in addition, from the census reports, 7,000 Austrians, 4,000 Belgians, 14,000 Bohemians, 10,000 French Canadians, 200 Chinese, 16,000 Danes, 17,000 Englishmen, 2,000 Finlanders, 2,000 French, 243,000 Germans, 6,000 Hollanders, 1,000 Hungarians, 24,000 Irishmen, 10,000 Indians, 2,000 Italians, 500 Mexicans, 61,000 Norwegians, 31,000 Poles, 4,000 Russians, 4,000 Scotch, 26,000 Swedes, 8,000 Swiss, 146 Turks, 3,000 Welshmen, 2,500 negroes, 500 from other countries and 500 born at sea, scattered over a district about the size of the New England States, averaging, however, only 36 people to the square mile, it can readily be seen that the field for work is a vast one, presenting countless opportunities to the live, young, and enthusiastic library worker. A recent writer in Harper's Weekly has said, "It is a wonderful nursery of human life that stretches from the Alleghanies to the Rockies, abounding in space and nourishment for body, mind and soul. There are coming out of that great nursery great children whose thoughts and discoveries and deeds will do for human life wherever it exists, greater, far greater services than any prophet dare predict."

Our Ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt has said, "Of course, it is perfectly obvious that it is the west which will shape the destinies of this nation. The great group of wealthy and powerful States about the Upper Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri, and their tributaries, will have far more weight than any other section in deciding the fate of the republic in the centuries that are opening. The west will shape our destinies, because the western country is such as to make it peculiarly the exponent of all that is most vigorously and characteristically American in our national life." The west is, indeed, the great "Melting Pot" which, as Mr. Roosevelt predicts, is destined to amalgamate the races into a type of manhood and citizenship far surpassing any existing people. In this amalgamation, the preacher, the teacher, the editor and the librarian are the four almost equally important alchemists. Even if it were deemed desirable so to do, and we would doubt the wisdom of the attempt, experience has proved that but little, if anything, can be done to transform the older foreign-born population. It is into the second generation, the young sons and daughters of this foreign parentage, that new ideas and a knowledge of American ideals must be instilled, largely through the medium of the printed page. Prevailing economic conditions require that wholesome literature

must be furnished without money and without price through the school, public, or travelling library, if right ideas and ideals are to become the burden of the common thought.

When the Wisconsin Commission work was inaugurated in 1896, the conditions in many parts of the state were not unlike those recently portrayed in Congress by a certain western statesman, who described his state as "possessing a few towns that struggled on the ambition to be cities, with many frontier settlements, each surrounded with a fringe of empty tin cans, a horizon of sage brush and an unlimited destiny." Library workers under such pioneer conditions should realize that, as someone has said, a man constantly fighting cold and hunger and nakedness is not always open to the gentler influences of a redeeming idea. The inaptitude for ideas which is engendered by want and misery is a condition which must always be reckoned with. It is the librarian's responsibility, in this connection, indeed the high privilege of so acting upon the social environment that "better thoughts will come into the hearts of men and better deeds will flow out of the more liberal, more human thought."

It is a fine thing to establish great systems of city libraries, branches, village libraries, and travelling library stations, but it is a far better thing, as someone has emphasized, in another connection, to build up through libraries "that spirit of fellow feeling and right ideals among American citizens which, in the long run, are absolutely necessary if we are to see the principles of virile honesty and robust common sense triumph in our civic life." It is a capacity for sympathy, for fellow feeling and mutual understanding, which must lie as the basis of all successful movements for the betterment of social and civic conditions and, therefore, must actuate all Commission work and endeavor.

The Commission worker must throw in his lot with those about him, making their interests his in every way. Miss Wilkins refers in speaking of certain would-be leaders of social reform to the fact that "Sometimes it is longitude and sometimes it is latitude that separates people." It is the ability displayed on the part of the Commission worker in beginning on the same parallel and gradually ascending along with his fellow beings to higher degrees of thought and action that will make for success in Commission endeavor. The library worker will fail if there is any "Oh-I-want-to-uplift-you" feeling or atmosphere in his relations with citizens who quickly resent being "patronized." No inquiry is ever made in Commission work with communities as to whether a certain man is the son of a "Colonial Dame" or whether a certain woman is the great-aunt of a "Daughter of the 'Annual' Revolution." It is only in American communities, as a sociologist has observed, that we see the farmer and the hired man, the merchant and his clerk, the manufacturer and the laborer, the lawyer and his janitor all kinsmen and all accepting their relations as perfectly natural and simple. We agree that "the only true solution of our political and social problem lies in cultivating everywhere the spirit of brotherhood, of fellow feeling. The willingness to treat a man as a man is the essential factor in American democracy as we still see it in the country districts."

Rural free delivery, carrying daily written and printed thought to the isolated; the rural telephone with its priceless advantages in social intercourse; the inter-urban trolley with the opportunities for new sights and sounds that it brings in its train; and the travelling library with its volumes of information, inspiration, and refreshment are all aiding wonderfully in bringing about an understanding between man and man.

The ideal Commission worker must be what the politicians call a good "mixer."

A cold soul, with that frigid manner towards his fellow beings that is best expressed by the warning displayed at railroad junctions—"STOP—400 FEET"—cannot hope to succeed in Commission work. The worker's attitude should be that exemplified by "Ralph Connor" when he says in the introduction to the "Sky Pilot" that "The measure of a man's power to help his brother is the measure of the love in the heart of him and of the faith he has that at last the good will win. With this love that seeks not its own and his faith that grips the heart of things, he goes out to meet many fortunes but not that of defeat."

Paraphrasing a recent observer, the drama of Commission life is not a game of human solitaire; it is a drama made possible only by the human social relations of the players. We agree with Charles Hanford Henderson that it is a crime to take up any occupation which does not engage our love and interest; that it is a stupid thing to go on doing anything after the inspiration and joy and human profit have quite gone out of the doing. Particularly is this true of Commission work that requires the giving-out of so much enthusiasm and inspiration, so much of one's own personality and faith and ideals. We would commend Commission work as work that a woman can do and still keep her womanhood; a work that is full of significance, meaning and beauty. There are some lines of work in which a woman or man remains year after year, becoming more and more an automation, but it is not so with Commission work. There is constant change and variety in the various activities engaged in. An after-dinner speech at a banquet on Saturday night is followed, for example, by conducting the services in a little wayside chapel on Sunday morning with a sermonette on "Book and Reading." Teachers' gatherings, farmers' institutes, state federation meetings—all are made the basis for talks along Commission lines. The Commission worker will have the joy, never experienced by one that specializes along one line of work, of seeing the complete development of the library idea in a town from the first visit when the tender of a free travelling library is made through the various stages of evolution until a free public library is housed in a \$50,000 Carnegie building.

Again, a day's time will be spent after securing the consent of a library board, in hiring a dray and six small boys and moving a library from dark and dingy quarters to more attractive and sunny rooms, the same evening being employed in speaking, first in English and then in German, at a mass meeting in the local Opera House to arouse more interest in the local library. A few days later, a forced drive for the sake of a safe place to sleep will be taken at 10 o'clock at night through the unbroken forest for eight miles, behind a pair of wildly galloping bronchos frightened by the shadows of the tall pines made by the lantern attached to the dashboard. At another time a despondent woman's club is visited in a northern lumber town, where a tale of woe is recited concerning the many discouragements met with in attempting village and town improvement work, and the maintenance of a library and reading room. The club originally consisting of 35 members is found dwindled to the four officers only, owing to factional differences common in small localities. A talk is given by the library visitor on the "keeping-everlastingly-at-it" spirit, citing illustrations of the good done in many instances, even though numbers are small. It is decided at the end of the afternoon talk to have another meeting in the evening, ignoring all hard feeling and differences and inviting in all the townspeople. The plan is carried out and the library room is found well filled. Another talk is given on the value of unity of purpose and effort. At the conclusion of the talk, the library visitor suggests spending a social hour. A violinist is persuaded to go for his instrument and soon to its accompaniment the whole company join in singing "Annie Laurie," "Old Black Joe," "Swanee

River," and other old-time favorites. A Virginia Reel is next suggested by the library visitor and the whole company, many of them on the border of "three score and ten," who thought their dancing days were long since over, are led through the mazes of the dance to the tune of an Irish Reel and the "Arkansaw Traveller." Stories are told, a poem is recited for the visitor by a little girl that won the prize at a local "electrocution" contest, more songs are sung, more tripping of the "light fantastic," the evening finally closing with "Auld Lang Syne" sung by everybody standing in a ring, each clasping the hands of his neighbors, all differences for the time being, at least, forgotten. Later advices from the town with the application for a study reference library for a largely augmented organization indicate the dawn of a "new era of good feeling."

The discomforts attending Commission work are many. The free lance must have, for example, a steel-riveted backbone to endure the jars of stage rides over terrible roads; an anaconda apparatus for the digestion of "air-tights," "sinkers," "life-preservers," tough steaks that cannot be bent and coffee full of grounds for complaint. She must climb at night into a bed into which she does not dare to look before she leaps; she must endure freezing cold and fiery heat; she must spend dreary hours in tobacco-smoke-laden cabooses of freight trains with tedious waits at railroad junctions—the redeeming feature, however, of this method of travel being the opportunity afforded to locate travelling libraries at wayside stations.

Some thrilling stories could be related of experiences with forest fires, which, viewed merely as a spectacle, are gorgeous beyond description, particularly at night, but terrible in the havoc and distress wrought in their train. The fact could be told of the hurried organization by the library visitor of a travelling library association in the grocery store of the little town of Saxon, in northern Wisconsin, while the forest fires were burning a hundred rods away. Another town visited was seriously threatened by the approaching forest fires. Everything movable was packed by the citizens in vans and carts when the people knelt in the streets in prayer. The wind suddenly turned, the rain fell and the town was saved as by a miracle. There was no church in the little settlement and the local store was used as the place of thanksgiving. The proprietor of the store happened to have a graphophone with a record of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was played while the people, rejoicing, sang. A little paper was published in the hamlet and in it there appeared an account of the fire and the deliverance. So fervent did the editor become in his thanks to the Lord for the hamlet's safety, the small font of capital "L's" soon became exhausted and in a large part of the article the Lord was referred to in lower-case letters, with no possible disrespect intended nor, we are certain, conveyed.

It is this insight into personal human life and suffering that the work among travelling library stations affords that is of the greatest interest. In an isolated little hamlet, for example, one may find a bedridden woman who has not stood upon her feet for sixteen years. The little travelling library is placed near the couch to which she is removed each morning by her son before he starts on his six-mile walk to the country school that he is teaching, oftentimes carrying the books in the travelling library to his pupils. An aged blind woman who lives in the neighborhood is led by a friend at frequent intervals to the little cottage where the "shut in" reads aloud some sweet story or some bits of verse. Again a visit will be made in another district to a country school where the children will be found resting at noon time under a spreading elm while one of the older pupils reads, as did one in a northern county, from the "Masterpieces of American Literature." Again, the physical and moral cleaning-up of a certain household could be directly at-

tributed to the reading of Zollinger's "Widow O'Callaghan's Boys" secured from the local travelling library.

If from our fourteen years of experience we may be permitted to give a bit of advice to those just entering upon the Commission stage, we would say, with Goethe, "Be careful what you pray for in your youth lest you get too much of it in your old age." There is so much to be done in pioneer fields, so many roads to be travelled, that one is inclined to fly about on the speediest trains or conveyances, stopping but a moment here and a moment there to answer the pressing appeals for assistance, leaving much undone that must be done later or giving room for the doing of much that must be done over.

A great optimist has said, "At no period of the world's history has life been so full of interest and of possibilities of excitement and enjoyment as for us who live in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is but the bare truth to say that never have the rewards been greater, never has there been more chance for doing work of great and lasting value than is now offered alike to statesman and soldier, to explorer and commonwealth builder, to the captain of industry, to the man of letters, to the man of science," and, he might have added—"to the Western library worker."

THE PRESIDENT: We shall now have the pleasure of listening to Mr. Locke's paper on "How a Public Librarian Hears of Books and Orders Books."

HOW A PUBLIC LIBRARIAN HEARS OF BOOKS AND ORDERS BOOKS.

GEORGE H. LOCKE, CHIEF LIBRARIAN, TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MR. LOCKE: I remember once at the North Western University of Illinois, when I was representing the University of Toronto, we had a very sparkling speech by Chancellor Day, who was one of the wittiest men we have had in academic life. His speech from end to end was full of sparkling witticisms, tremendous enthusiasm and a call to work. He was followed by Chancellor Jesse of the University of Missouri. The two men were as different as possible—Day, a great big splendid man who need not apologize to anybody, Jesse a dark man, and always sober in every sense of the word. When Jesse stood up he said: "In the divine order it has been decreed that the night shall follow the day. I am going to tell you something about the daily life of the University, and not try to give you the great enthusiastic uplift my friend Chancellor Day gave." I feel something like that after hearing the enthusiastic speech of Miss Stearns, telling us what can be done in the country districts, while I am just going to tell you something of the prosaic everyday life of the librarian, how he hears about books and how he orders them.

We have 10 branches in the different sections of Toronto, including the City Hall, and Toronto is almost as diverse as the whole Province of Ontario. We have different classes of people to cater to in the various parts of the city, and it would be equally absurd to give them all the same thing as to have the same course in all the schools of the City of Toronto. Some schools are as different as two nations could possibly be, and you cannot make them all alike. Our Deer Park branch is different from the Riverdale branch and so on. Each district has its own peculiarities, and therefore we have just the problems of the whole province. They range from the little library in the school building at Wychwood to the large central library downtown.

How to hear about books. You cannot take the opinions that are sent to you by the publishers of the books for the reason that, if you were talking about some

are the books that are going to be the good books." Don't believe it. He is interested in pushing his books, and you must take what he says with a good deal of salt. When some publishers—they are not all the same—say, "This is a good book," I am willing to take their judgment, but some I would not even listen to and would not buy their books under any circumstances. You glean far more from reading the reviews of the books in certain kinds of papers. A paper which would be most useful to anybody is the New York Times Book Review which costs a dollar a year, and anybody who wants to keep up with modern literature will find it very valuable. The 12 pages are right up to date. Altogether it is the most useful publication of its kind on this continent. If I missed getting it I would think there was something wrong. On the other hand, for English books one of the best aids is the Westminster Gazette, a paper that ought to be in every library. I am talking about papers that are reasonable in price and not about expensive journals.

The Saturday Westminster Gazette gives every week a great many reviews of current books. It is worth far more to a library than the Toronto dailies could possibly be. It keeps you in touch with what is happening in England. The British Weekly is not equal in my opinion to the Westminster Gazette. Then there is the London Times Literary Supplement, which I believe you can get with the Weekly as well as with the Daily Times. This list at the back is very useful. Personally I should say that I prefer the Westminster Gazette to the Times; there is no politics in connection with the Literary Supplement. There is a little booklet called the Literary World and Review which comes out monthly; it is full of book reviews and is an interesting paper.

In addition to that there are great second-hand shops in the Old Country. There is Mudie's Library. You can buy Sir Ernest Shackleton's great book on the Antarctic for 60 per cent. of the original cost, within three or four months of the time the book first came out. It is very important that our libraries should have books like Shackleton's. We should pay more than \$1.25 for books; it is a most absurd thing to say we will not pay \$1.25 and then we wonder why people read novels. They read what we put before them. The presence of a great book like Sir Ernest Shackleton's is worth a great deal from the point of view of education. These books may also be got from the London Times Book Club; they send their circulars all over the world. They can be got from there or from Mudie's and they send them by Canadian packet post. Then you have got in your library books of lasting interest, compelling interest. Somebody may have them in his private library but most of us do not want to lend our books. There is no opportunity for you to get out of it by saying that you don't know, for the Toronto Public Library is always at your disposal and we shall be more than pleased to send you assistance. Do not think our Library is a city institution—it is not, it is a provincial institution. Get away from the idea that Toronto bears the same relation to the rest of Ontario as London does to the provinces. Not a day passes but we have requests of one kind and another from outside the city. The Times Club and Mudie's send out a new list each month. Here, for example, is a book which was originally published at 30 shillings net; they will sell you that book for ten and six. Here, again, is "The Life of Cecil Rhodes," and there are many such opportunities presented for enriching your library, as you are able to buy books anywhere from 40 to 60 per cent. discount. It is not worth while, however, buying fiction from Mudie's or the Times Club. Chivers has got out a catalogue of new and second-hand books, all in good library condition at net prices. It contains books on travel, discovery, biography, history, etc. That catalogue is well worth getting hold of, and may be had by writing to Cedric Chivers, Bath, England.

In addition there is our old friend, The Bookman (London). This I have in my hand happens to be a double number. The American Bookman is not nearly so good. The Times Review is plenty good enough for anybody who wants to keep up to date on American books. Then there are certain technical lists. There is the British Bookseller. These (showing drawers) are lists I have every week; I have them under order. It may interest you to know that we buy on an average of 70 books a day here; we bought 16,900 books last year; we expect to buy quite 30,000 books this year; we have bought 50,000 books in the last three years in this library. So you will see we are growing. The actual physical work in putting the books through is hard to overtake. The development in our cataloging department, even in our "imperfectly equipped and partially catalogued branches" (so described in a recent official report of the Province), has gone far, and next year when you come back I hope you will see the foundation to the addition in this library which when complete will double our accommodation. Referring further to ourselves, a man called me up on the phone yesterday and said a friend of his wanted a complete catalogue of the Toronto Public Library. I said, "What does he want to do with it." He said, "He wants to look up a book." I said, "We do not publish a catalogue; how could we, when we should have to get out a new edition each month? We are, however, publishing each month a list of the new books added to our Central library, which include books of various kinds, books for children, English fiction."

Here is a catalogue of Everyman's Library—over 600 volumes in it, and you will see the way they are bound. The old Everyman's was a poor thing for circulation, especially if it was Captain Marryatt. Here is substantial binding and at extremely reasonable prices; we use it in our branches. Bear in mind that Everyman's is a reprint library; it has appeared somewhere else. We are now getting a wonderful selection in Everyman's, and if a library had only the 600 copies of Everyman's, I should be satisfied to sit down there and use it. Williams and Norgate saw the tremendous success of Everyman's and reasoned out that it would be a good thing to publish a series of new books that would come right down to the present day. Hence the Home University Library of which fifty have already been published, the price of each being only a shilling. Here is a set coming out all the time, including the very latest books on architecture, Shakespeare, Irish Nationality, etc. (Gives list of books.) You cannot expect them to be bound well. In a small library they will last a very good length of time with proper care, and you can get them in pig binding the same as Everyman's and in that way be able to preserve them. There is no excuse for any library not being well equipped with good books. There are five sets of these books circulating right through our libraries at the present time, because they give the very latest and best thought on these subjects.

Don't order fiction until the work has been out long enough to have adequate reviews of it. It is not wise to trust the ordinary reviews, or excerpts published by the ordinary publishers. You can take part of a recommendation and make a man out to be anything from an angel down. For instance, a book published lately which was very distasteful was described by the New York Tribune as "highly inspiring," that is according to the notices sent out by the publishers. I should like to see what came before those words or after it, or if it was there at all. There is one thing I have to say, and I am sorry to say it, and that is that you can trust American fiction to be clean rather than English fiction. There is no necessity to demonstrate except to step into my office and see the list of English fiction that is nasty,

unnecessarily nasty. It is too bad to have to say that. Certain publishers you can rely on implicitly. In regard to your fiction, when you find a book is a good book buy another copy of it. Restrict your range, but be careful that the books you have are good books, books that are worth while.

In ordering, we find the best way is to use the cards. (Showing a card case.) This is just one of six order drawers used since the beginning of the year. You will see in this way we have a complete index of the books; when they came in they are marked off on the card. I think there may come a time when we may have a library depot in the province, the books for the rural libraries being bought as a central library would and then distributed among them, which would do away with the plan of coming to Toronto at certain times of the year and buying books.

(Applause.)

MISS CARNOCHAN, of Niagara: In the first place I want to congratulate the Library Association. I have attended every meeting except one; I met a lady last night who said she had attended them all. I did not attend the first one. I have noted the increase in enthusiasm; Miss Stearns has come to tell us how to do it. I don't know whether many of you know me; I don't know whether many of you know where the first library in Ontario was and when. By a happy accident I found a record of the first library in Ontario, founded in 1800 in Niagara, and we have the history of that for 20 years, and it says something for the people of the town that they should build their library and pay so much money for it. They called themselves proprietors, sometimes subscribers, and they paid so much money. I think \$4.00 a year. There is the history of the library from 1800 to 1820. That includes the period of the war of 1812, and while the place was in the hands of the Americans for six months there are records of books being taken out by American officers. When the town was captured, some of the books were burnt and some were saved. There was a great deal of history and three volumes of Blair's sermons, a great deal of science, a great deal of travel, a little poetry and a little fiction. Among the latter were Waverley and Guy Mannering and so on. One poor soldier was fined 11 shillings and 4 pence for books detained.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Hardy read the following communications, from the Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden, in reference to the matter of national library and from the American Library Association *re* relation of A.L.A. and State Associations.

MARCH 26th, 1912.

RT. HON. R. L. BORDEN, M.P.,

Premier of Canada, Ottawa.

DEAR MR. BORDEN:

I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed resolution from the Ontario Library Association *re* a National Library, passed at the last meeting of the Association. The resolution was passed unanimously and indicates how deeply the library workers feel about the very important matter. I have delayed sending this to you, on account of the many and serious matters that I knew would occupy your time during the first months of office, but we should be glad to have you give the matter your serious consideration at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely yours,

E. A. HARDY.

RESOLUTION OF ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RE CANADIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY.

"This Association desires to put upon record its conviction that the truest interests of the country demand the speedy establishment of a National Library in Canada; that the existence of such an institution would not only be of incalculable benefit to students all over the Dominion, but also a source of stimulus and inspiration to the library movement in every quarter of the country; that the Dominion Government should be memorialized to appoint a royal commission to examine into and report upon the whole question of the establishment of such an institution, including the form that it should take to meet most efficiently the needs of such a country as Canada; and that this Association, individually and as a body, pledges itself to use every legitimate means to hasten the foundation of a Canadian National Library."

Mr. Borden's Reply.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 27th March, 1912

DEAR MR. HARDY:

I have your letter of the 26th inst. enclosing resolution of the Ontario Library Association with regard to a National Library. The representations set forth in your resolution will have the careful and earnest consideration of the Government.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. BORDEN.

E. A. Hardy, Esq.,
81 Collier St.,
Toronto, Ont.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

HEADQUARTERS 78 E. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

To the members of the———Library Association:

Your interest and co-operation is asked in the discussion of a proposed plan for bringing about closer co-operation between the A. L. A. and State Library Associations.

The Committee on the Relation of the A. L. A. and State Library Associations was appointed by the A. L. A. Council in January 1910, and reported progress at the recent A. L. A. Meeting in Pasadena, at which time the Council voted favorably upon the following:

"Resolved that the A. L. A. Council favors some formal connection or federation of state and provincial Library Associations with the A. L. A., and recommends that the Committee on Relations of the A. L. A. to State Associations continue its investigations and present a tentative basis for such connection at the next mid-winter meeting of the Council."

An informal conference of representatives of State Library Associations in attendance at the Pasadena Meeting was held, there being 13 State Library Associations represented and the Pacific Northwest Library Association. Great interest on this question was manifested and a motion prevailed "That the representatives

of State Associations present record themselves in favor of some sort of official connection between the A. L. A. and State Library Associations, and also in favor of state or geographical representation of the A. L. A. Council."

The Committee is extremely desirous of receiving suggestions from the various state associations regarding the basis and methods for such affiliation. This communication is sent to each of the State Library Associations, therefore, in the hope that the matter may be given a place on the programme of the annual meeting and thoroughly discussed.

How may a State Library Association be formally or officially connected with the A. L. A. on a basis which will be advantageous to both organizations?

1. By the payment of a per capita assessment into the treasury of the A. L. A. on a basis of probably 10c. per capita?

2. Should this entitle the State Association to name a representative from the state as a member of the A. L. A. Council?

3. Should there not be a minimum requirement as to the number of members in a State Association before it would be eligible for connection with the A. L. A. upon the basis suggested? (*i.e.* a State Association should have at least 25 members before it would be eligible for state representation in the Council.)

4. In the larger State Associations might it not be advisable to allow more than one representative on the Council, *e.g.* one representative for every 100 state members, or fraction thereof?

5. Should the individual members of the State Association be considered Association members of the A. L. A. under this arrangement? (Without receiving the publications of the A. L. A., the cost of which is considerable.)

6. Should those already members of State Associations who desire to join the A. L. A. individually be given some concession, such as the waiving of the initiation fee in the A. L. A.?

7. Is there a probability of strengthening your State Library Association by this official recognition and by the reports that would come back to the State meetings from the state representatives to the Council?

Please instruct your Secretary to communicate with the Chairman of this Committee as to the action of your Association, or the sentiments expressed as to approval or disapproval of the plan.

Chairman's address: c/o Ia. Library Commission, Des Moines.

A. L. A. Commission on Relation of A. L. A. to State Association.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

FRANK P. HILL.

Moved by MR. HARDY, seconded by DR. LOCKE,

That the communication of the A.L.A. be referred to the Executive committee.

Carried.

Dr. Locke read the Treasurer's report.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1911.

Receipts.

To Balance on hand April 21st, 1911.....	\$151 73
" Membership fees.....	170 00
" Legislative grant.....	400 00
" Refund from Treasury Department, Ontario.....	120 44
" Bank interest.....	0 76
	<hr/>
	\$842 93

Expenditure.

By Bonus to Secretary, E. A. Hardy.....	\$ 50 00
" Honorarium, E. A. Hardy.....	200 00
" Incidental expenses, postage, telephone, etc.....	40 13
" Clerical work for Secretary.....	63 73
" Petty expenses.....	84 65
" Printing, stationery, etc.....	166 55
" Travelling expenses.....	92 58
" Bank balance.....	61 27
" Cash on hand.....	84 00
	<hr/>
	\$842 93

Moved by DR. LOCKE, seconded by MR. HARDY,
That the report be adopted. Carried.

DELEGATE: The small libraries throughout the country not having a man like Dr. Locke at their head, I think he ought to put us on his list for his monthly bulletins.

DR. LOCKE: For our monthly publication out of town subscribers pay 50 cents a year to cover postage. There are a number of libraries in Ontario on the list.

MR. LEE: I was greatly interested, as I am sure all of us were, in Miss Stearn's able address, and I don't think many of us knew as much about Wisconsin as we do now. If we did not love Canada so much, some of us would feel like moving to Wisconsin. What I would like to call attention to is Miss Stearns' closing remarks, breathing optimism and enthusiasm. A great deal of the success of a library depends upon the person behind the desk. You can deter a person from taking out a book, or encourage a person. For instance, this morning my breakfast was to some extent spoiled, for I was waited on by a young lady who was not in the very best of humor. It is the same way with the librarian. There is a great deal in the way information is given, a great deal in being cheerful and pleasant and agreeable. Especially in our smaller communities, that is the way to get people to come to the library. Then with regard to Dr. Locke's address, it was exceedingly helpful, and I am glad to know the facilities of the Toronto Library are placed at the disposal of the rest of the province. I am sure when the occasion arises we shall call upon Dr. Locke so that in our perplexities and difficulties we may be guided. In my opinion, this session has been helpful, and everything has gone so pleasantly that we shall all go away smiling.

DR. LOCKE: Before the O. L. A. adjourns for another year, let me say that we shall be pleased to have you visit our various departments. The workshop will be open, beginning this afternoon and we shall resume regular work, and we shall be glad to have you see the library in practical operation. I regret very much that this is the last time that we shall have Mr. Burpee with us as a librarian. Mr. Burpee has accepted a position of public trust—Secretary for the Canadian Section

of the International Joint Commission. It is a matter of great rejoicing that the Commission will have Mr. Burpee to guide them, for it is not a board that administers without capable assistance, and we know Mr. Burpee will not allow politics to spoil him. I want to say on behalf of the Library Association and of the librarians, all of whom have appreciated his work—I am not going to move any formal vote of thanks, I don't believe in it—that we do not want to lose him and the American Library Association does not want to lose him.

Dr. Locke's remarks were received with applause.

MR. BURPEE: I appreciate very much indeed what Dr. Locke has said, and I assure you that I shall not lose my interest either in connection with this Association or the American Library Association.



